

## PAGEANTRY AND CRIME OF EUROPE

SHOWN IN CABLEGRAMS FROM  
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH CORRESPONDENTROYAL WOMEN  
TO AID REFORMKaiser's Sisters to Lend Their  
Influence.

## PURIFY GERMAN MORALS.

EFFORTS TO BE DIRECTED TOWARDS THE ARISTOCRACY.

Ninety-Nine Titled Ladies Have Taken  
an Active Interest in This Work,  
and Are Going at It in a  
Business-Like Way.Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)  
BERLIN, Jan. 3.—German princesses to the number of 99 have made a solemn vow to reform the morals of the Fatherland. They will work in two directions. First, they will seek to establish institutions for redeeming unfortunate fallen women.

Second, they will bring their so-called influence to bear on men in high stations to take up strong ground against immorality.

Two of the 99 are Queens—the Queens of Wurtemburg and Saxony. Thirty-five belong to reigning houses in various parts of Germany. The number of royal highesses, serenities, high-borns and excellencies is most stimulating and doubtless will tell on German public opinion.

These women are going about their work in business fashion. Their first meeting was held in Frankfort-on-the-Main. Only real princesses were present, although 99 others sent reports.

They had high tea in the principal hotel of the place, and the proceedings, to which no man was admitted, were prolonged. Judging, however, from the noise in the room in which they met the meeting was animated and not infrequently jocund.

## Presided Over

by a Princess.  
At this meeting the Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont presided. She is a stately, handsome personage, with a beautiful voice and lovely hair. She rules socially in her own little principality, with a rod of iron—y—beside the unfortunate male transgressor who gets into her clutches in Pyrmont. He is ruthlessly excluded from her court.

Another important personage in the Frankfort meeting is the Duchess of Urach, who is the sweetest of the younger German duchesses, a woman of a fine mind, willing to absorb all the knowledge of life. She is a Wurtemburg lady. Her castle and gardens are models of care and show what culture and refinement in their mistresses can accomplish. She is the secretary of the association.

The next meeting was held at Cassel, and was better attended, not probably by princesses, but, by their business representatives, women who mean to work hard to carry this thing through.

No particulars as to the resolutions adopted have come to light, but enough is known to assume that the crusade has begun.

One woman said she was going to begin that very day to influence her men friends to do their utmost to change the prevalent laxity of views.

Another said she must get to work at once among the hapless women. She spelled out an otherwise admirable speech by reference to the shocking morality of the "lower order," and was speedily brought to book by a friend with the remark that in the matter of morality there was little to choose between the aristocracy and the working classes.

And every princess in the room applauded. At least, rumor has it, no such vulgar person as a reporter being present among this bevy of aristocratic dames.

A leading spirit at the Cassel meeting was the Duchess Frederick Ferdinand of Schleswig-Holstein, a woman who comes from a fine race of pure and heroic men.

## Duchess of Ratibor

Will Give Great Aid.  
Another was the Duchess of Ratibor, a woman of tremendous energy and one of the leaders of Berlin society. She is constantly in and out of Emperor William's court and exerts a tremendous influence in military circles. She is one of the best dressers of German women.

Two ladies who take a profound interest in the movement are the Princesses of Schaumburg-Lippe and the Princesses of Saxe-Meiningen, both sisters of Emperor William, but gentle, winning women. They will not take any prominent part in the public agitation yet, although their sympathies are with it.

But the soul of the movement is the Duchess Vera of Wurtemburg, the wife of Duke Eugene, a Russian princess by birth, a very enthusiastic Slav by nature, full of noble impulses. She is a deeply religious woman, a fine Bible scholar and in her Wurtemburg home the center of everything that tends to regenerate society. She has a strongly marked Slav face and cares little for outward appearance or dress.

The next meeting is to be in Berlin and efforts will be made to induce one of the Emperor's sisters to preside.

## MRS. PAGET TO RETURN.

Suddenly Decides to Visit New York,  
Called by Pressing Business.Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.—After a jolly Christmas spent at Chatsworth, Mrs. Arthur Paget is just back in London and is busy getting ready for a visit in New York. She left from London on the Lucania one day ago. She only decided to go a week ago on business of the highest nature. She had no time to let the other side of her

FROM NEW YORK BY  
MOTOR TO SAN FRANCISCOSpecial Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon are about to set out on a prolonged tour of the United States, and propose to go from New York to San Francisco by motor, that is practicable. They are both ardent motorists, and it is said that they have the record for the greatest number of miles for driving at excessive speed in England.

Second, they will bring their so-called influence to bear on men in high stations to take up strong ground against immorality.

Two of the 99 are Queens—the Queens of Wurtemburg and Saxony. Thirty-five belong to reigning houses in various parts of Germany. The number of royal highesses, serenities, high-borns and excellencies is most stimulating and doubtless will tell on German public opinion.

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Clover Recovering.  
Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
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LONDON, Jan. 3.—Capt. Richardson Clever, a little girl is recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia. For a time Capt. and Mrs. Clever kept hope for the child. Thursday, for the first time in six days, Mrs. Clever was able to go out.

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SCHWAB STATUES  
TO COST \$150,000SCULPTOR GEROME SHOWS THE  
MODELS IN CLAY.

## STEEL KING SATISFIED

French Artist Will Do a Group for the  
Hall and Ship All the Bronzes  
in November.Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The two bronze statues ordered by Charles M. Schwab, for his new mansion in Riverside Drive, New York, were shown in their clay model form to the correspondent of the Post-Dispatch today by Jean Leon Gerome, the celebrated French sculptor.

The two bronze are to cost \$150,000 and in a way symbolic, as nearly as possible, Mr. Schwab's life and the two principal factors in the industry to which his career has been devoted, the artisan and the metal in which he works.

One statue represents labor and is a splendid figure of a workman in life-like attitude, brawny and muscular. He looks the perfect type of manhood, and, as he stands with the implements of his trade around him, is fittingly emblematic of the industry Mr. Schwab wishes to be depicted.

The other figure symbolizes the science of metallurgy and is a gracious female figure, draped and wearing a laurel wreath. She stands in contemplative mood, and forms a striking contrast to the energy of the companion statue.

M. Gerome exhibited articles, photographs and documents sent to him from Pittsburgh by the orders of Mr. Schwab, to assist him in his designs. Among the characteristic accessories are a pair of shears such as are worn by the steel workers, and there are also a shirt and a pair of trousers that have done duty on the body of a real son of toil.

Maurice Herbert of New York, the architect for Mr. Schwab's new house, sent two artists from New York to Pittsburgh to secure photographs, sketches, clothing and other things for the use of the French sculptor, and these have been of immense advantage to him in securing the truthful portrait.

When Mr. Schwab passed through Paris en route to the States, Capt. and Mrs. Schwab visited the studio of M. Gerome in the boulevard Chevilly, and made a careful study of the work as shown by the models. Mr. Schwab told M. Gerome that he was entirely satisfied with the sculptor's conception of the figures and directed him to proceed with the casting in bronze.

Mr. and Mrs. Schwab were accompanied on their visit to the studio by an interpreter, for although the steel king understands French well, he hesitates at speaking in it.

The two statues will measure seven feet in height and will be supported on huge marble pedestals. They will be placed in the art gallery, which will be located in the northeastern corner of the mansion.

The bronze will be cast in France, and will not be finished for three weeks. The pedestals are to be made in the United States, as Mr. Schwab believes in patronizing the industries and arts of his native country whenever possible.

His model farm in Cardinian is being rapidly transformed into an agricultural show place. When the Emperor took possession of it four years ago it was in condition of wreck, both houses and estate, badly drained, badly stocked and yielding no crop worth speaking of. In four years he changed everything. The house is now a charming English country house and shooting lodge combined, and the estate of about 500 acres, half forest, is in a fair way to be let fall too soon and all escaped.

It is understood Mr. Schwab proposes to eat his next Christmas dinner in his new house.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
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VIENNA, Jan. 3.—Emperor William has been directing much attention lately to agriculture. He says if German farmers would only take lessons from scientific farmers in England or the United States, they could increase their crops and improve their condition without state aid.

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LONDON, Jan. 3.—Capt. Carstairs, who last week divorced his wealthy husband, formerly Mr. Ernest Bestwick, is now in London, and makes no secret of his grief at the step he felt compelled to take. He was so deeply in love with his wife that up to the trial he used every possible mode of persuasion to get her to renounce Mr. Francis. He begged for reconciliation, offering to forget the past, and asking for a fresh start provided she would dismiss Francis from her mind forever.

This Mrs. Carstairs absolutely refused to do, but she was willing to return to her husband on condition that occasionally Mr. Francis could be received at her husband's house as his friend.

To this arrangement the heart-broken husband naturally objected.

Through 11 years of married happiness there never was the slightest cloud until the gallant captain went to the South African war.

Mr. Francis is unknown except to sporting people. He is not a man of means. He is short, fair and not at all romantic looking. He is anxious to marry Mrs. Carstairs, but six months may elapse before he will be legal for her to enter upon another marriage.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
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LONDON, Jan. 3.—The New Year's Eve fancy dress ball in the Covent Garden Theatre was an extremely gay and brilliant affair.

An exceptional number of Americans were present. The cakewalk was the most popular and successful feature of all. It had to be repeated again and again.

There is nothing more amusing in London in winter than these balls, which are managed by Miss Forsyth, and are frequented by not only upper Bohemia, but also by very fashionable women, who join in the revels, but cling desperately to their masks.

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LONDON, Jan. 3.—A. J. Woodward, a

## SIX MEN CHECK A BRITISH ARMY



AFGHANS HOLD A STONE FORT IN THE HINDOO KOOSH MOUNTAINS UNTIL LITERALLY SHOT TO PIECES.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—From the Afghan frontier, the home of the Waziris, one of the most warlike tribes in the Hindoo Koosh mountains, comes a story of a defense of a small stone hut by six men against a British column, in which the losses on the side of the conquerors were heavy. None of the men who refused to surrender lived, but fought desperately even after the fort was stormed and everything combustible was set on fire.

Col. Tonnechy, commanding the south column of the expedition engaged in putting down the uprising of the Waziris, was severely wounded, while many others were slightly wounded. After the smoke of the battle had cleared away it was found that the defenders of the fort had been cut in number, although they had held the British column at bay for a whole day.

Together, with Capt. G. White of the Third Sikhs, he led the storming party. Capt. White was killed as he entered the breach and Col. Tonnechy was fatally wounded, dying a few hours later. Lieut. Aitry and eight of the native troops were severely wounded, while many others were slightly wounded. After the smoke of the battle had cleared away it was found that the defenders of the fort had been cut in number, although they had held the British column at bay for a whole day.

The pressure of empire is telling on A constitution never strong, a nervous temperament which received a shock in a tea in Japan years ago, when a Japanese attacked him, has been over-worked, which it cannot carry, as advice of his physicians he is in to seek rest and change.

Talat, where the Czar's Crimean, Ldivida, is situated, is one of the loveliest places on earth. Sheltered by a range of high hills, break the cold winds coming from the Arctic without an interruption. It is a lovely bay, the waters of which, on the rarest occasion, rival the pines and blues of the Egean. All over the hills are picturesque villages of Crimean Tartars, lying low in the chards and cypress groves, and in the rocky slopes the olive and vine homes.

## The Loveliest

## Retreat in Creation.

Ldivida itself is a paradise. There have lavished their leisure to make it—the nobility, royal and great house itself is exquisitely situated and seen from some distance, but as you approach there is a richness of color about it, a marvellous beauty of trees and flowers, which make them as one who has unaided wealth and an army of servants.

The Loveliest

## Retreat in Creation.

Ldivida itself

## LIND MAN CURED BY A DREAM

After Being Blind Six Years His Mother Appeared to Him and at Once He Could See.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 2.—Robert J. Ward, a veteran of the Mexican war, is living at the soldiers' home at Santa Monica. He is today, at the age of 75 years, in a fair state of preservation, and the following remarkable story of how he was cured of blindness, which, having been caused by cold contracted on a hunting trip, continued six years, until cured a dream.

Ward had never seen his mother and was brought up by his father's relatives. In this dream he who could only see finger in outline when placed up to his eye, plainly saw two women come up the corridor; they parted and one opened door and entered. Howard says he knew then that she was his mother, although he had never seen her. She came to his bedside, threw back the covers and said: "My son, I will cure you." He tarried only a moment, and walked out again. As he did so he suddenly awoke, rushed to the door, to his amazement, could see fairly. In that one was in sight.

Then that night the illumination remained and the sight improved. In a week he had not read a newspaper for six years could enjoy the daylight.

## LAW IS ON TAFT'S SIDE.

ANITA, Jan. 2.—Soldier-General Arthur, in a written opinion, sustains Gov. Taft's contention that he is not in a position to interfere with the possession of Roman Catholic property held by independent Catholics, and that he must settle the question.

## HOW TO DRINK MILK.

It Disagrees With Some People. Then one needs a reviving stimulant; exhaustion nothing can rival the effects of hot milk sipped slowly.

Some people say they cannot digest milk; these are the people who drink it quickly so that the digestive acids, playing around it, form large curds, give trouble before they can be absorbed.

The right way is to sip the milk in small amounts, so that each mouthful, as it enters the stomach, is surrounded by the gastric fluid; and when the glass is down the effect is that of the keen gastric juice course, doing their work of turning the peptone that the tissues can up.

To make sure of complete digestion take or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets or, as the pepsin and diastase contain increase the quantity and efficacy of the gastric juices and supply natural digestive fermenta which stomach lacks.

Stuart, a professional nurse, king of the value of Stuart's Tablets inlessness, says: "In adult patients suffering from severe illness and especially in children where milk disagrees, two tablets overcome any difficulty seem to strengthen the stomach in a remarkably short time. I myself have them daily for years, when my own health has suffered from the irregular and loss of sleep consequent upon

upset children and invalids but probably and others whose meals easily excited or irregular will Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets be in keeping up the tone and vigor of the stomach."

contain the active digestive fer-

the lack of which is really the only of indigestion and stomach troubles, he regularly daily use of them after will probably cure any case of

such trouble except such as arises from cancer or ulceration.

ay druggists have said that they sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets than all stomach remedies combined.

## FAILED TO RAFFLE HIS CHICKEN FARM

HAD PERSONS TO GUESS ON A JAR OF BEANS.

## A. L. WORTHINGTON'S PLAN

Raised Only \$3000 of the \$35,000 Needed and Now He Is Paying Back Half the Money.

TOLEDO, Jan. 2.—The plan of A. L. Worthington of Elvira to give away \$35,000 chicken farm, which was exploited before the public some time ago, has proved a failure, and it is said there are in consequence 300 disappointed people, all of whom have lost money in the enterprise.

Worthington could not find a buyer for his farm and decided to sell prescriptions for the cure of the ill that beat chickens and the farm plan was chosen.

After about \$3000 had been spent in advertising the public began to take notice. In the meantime Worthington had transferred his property to George W. Blanchard, L. C. Masters and Taylor of Elvira, to be held in trust for the persons who made the correct guess.

All the money raised so far has been received by Worthington; then the interest in the affair seemed to fall off and no more money was received. After some weeks Worthington wrote to persons who had contributed \$1, explaining that the plan to dispose of the farm had failed, and offering to restore the farm to them.

The plan was given up more rapidly than did the \$1 bills, but Worthington insists that he is the biggest loser, as he spent \$3000 in advertising.

The railroads directly interested have decided to open an office in St. Louis, at which the various lines will be represented by one man, so far as the distribution of literature and the conveying of necessary information is concerned.

W. Steele, formerly with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, has been appointed to the position.

The first and third Tuesdays of every month have been set as excursion days, when the prospective home investor may obtain cheap rates.

For those going one way, one-half the usual rate, plus \$2, is charged to all points in Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Okla., Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska and Wyoming.

An idea of the harvests which the railroads are enjoying from this additional traffic may be formed from the statement that the average passenger fare is \$20.

This means that if 6,000 passengers go home in this way, the sum of \$120,000 will go into the coffers of the railroad companies. Still, the companies do not consider this a profit from the traffic.

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# The Vast Development of the Great Southwest Territory CONTIGUOUS TO THE FRISCO SYSTEM

BY S. A. HUGHES, GENERAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

Showing developments from an Agricultural, Horticultural, Grazing and Mineral standpoint made possible by the very low homeseekers' and colonists' rates which have been adopted. The opportunity presented to the homeseeker from this section is fast becoming known and fully appreciated, particularly by the farmer in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and the New England States, where farms have been under cultivation for a hundred years. The farmer now finds he can purchase virgin soil all the way from \$2.00 to \$6.00 an acre which will produce larger and better crops than where he has been accustomed to live for a lifetime in his old homestead. The farmer and the horticulturist have also awakened to the fact that Missouri and Arkansas rank first in the raising of fruit, particularly apples; and while on this subject a few statistics will fully bear out this statement: During the year 1901 the Frisco System handled 4000 carloads of apples, 300 carloads of peaches, also large shipments of strawberries and other small fruits. In 1900 the apple export from the United States was 600,000 barrels. In 1901 1,600,000 barrels were exported; thus showing an enormous increase—and the fruit industry in the Southwest is yet in its infancy.



OTTER CREEK COTTON FIELD. First Crop 1902. One Bale Per Acre.

## An Up-to-Date Class of People

The class of people who have settled in the Southwest during the past four years are an up-to-date, wideawake, energetic people who have come to stay—farming and raising fruit from a practical standpoint. Therein lies the secret of their success. Much more could be said to confirm to the homeseeker the many advantages of Southwest Missouri from the many sources now at hand.

## The Vast Development of Arkansas

Touching briefly on North Arkansas, with its great horticultural and mineral resources, the Frisco and the St. Louis and North Arkansas systems are doing much toward bringing the State to the front.

During the past few years large amounts of capital have been invested in lead and zinc, not only by people of the New World, but by investors in Europe, who have thoroughly investigated conditions and become largely interested in the many mines.

The North Arkansas fruit and mineral resources are becoming so universally known, and the work of actual development and active operations begun that the era of prospecting and speculation has closed.

## Oklahoma Town Building

The commercial axiom, "Towns do not grow, they are built," is being accentuated every day in the marvelous development of the Great Southwest. The sun rises there on a houseless plain and sets on rows of buildings, with families snugly ensconced in comfortable cottages, and plenteous meals cooked therein to celebrate their first day in the new home in a new land. This building of towns in a day has been going on in the West—in Oklahoma especially—for some years, but the people are not through with it yet. Immigration sufficient to make a good sized town flows into that Territory every day, and yet there is room for more. These opportunities for settlements of from 1000 to 5000 have been made possible by \$1250 for a corner lot. The next

morning Thomas was ready for business with two banks, two newspapers and about 50 different other industries. Among its first shipments to the outside world were nine car loads of cattle.

Custer City was the next to come forth full panoplied in its municipal garb. This was on Nov. 18. The founder of this town is Mr. D. F. Nicholson and several associates of Lamoni, Io. The town was platted on 420 acres, and the lots disposed of on the same plan as had been followed in Thomas. When the sale of lots had been concluded Custer City had a bonafide population of 800 people, and the town has grown rapidly since.

The third to rise on the prairie was Eagle City. The birth of this town was on Dec. 3, and is graphically described, along with other pertinent comment on western town building, in the *Globe-Democrat* a few days afterwards that the entire editorial is reproduced. It says:

"Some time between midnight and sunrise on Dec. 4, 1902, a new town was placed on the map of Oklahoma but the Southeast and Southwest. The material for the houses, stores and shops is hauled to the proposed new site, every household utensil and furniture is shipped in advance, and when the day comes for the 'opening,' or rather sale of lots, train load after train load of people are hurried to the chosen spot. There is no 'riff-raff' among them; they are men and women with the money to pay spot cash for what they want, and have come to make not only a new home, but better fortune for themselves and children.

These observations are most pointedly and practically pertinent to the growth of urban communities in Oklahoma. Since last August four new towns have been made there within a distance of not a hundred miles. Prior to that time there was scarcely a village of a dozen persons to be found along the route. The reason why is easily explained. The building of the Blackwell, Enid & Southwestern from Blackwell, Okla., to Vernon, Tex., and the Oklahoma & Western from Oklahoma City to Quanah, Tex., both divisions of the Frisco System, opened up a broad and fertile section that had hitherto been sparsely settled by ranchmen and a few farmers. There were many excellent locations along these routes for thriving towns and the most advantageous were chosen by the founders. These new towns each now number from 800 to 2000 population, and every day newcomers arrive.

The first of the young and vigorous municipal quartet was Thomas in Custer County. This town was promoted by the Oklahoma Railway Townsite Co., which is composed of a number of the leading citizens of Trenton, Mo. They purchased 580 acres of land and offered 2000 lots for sale at the low price of \$20 per lot. The company retained every other lot. The purchasers of \$20 lots drew for location, and it was a novel lottery. Two nail kegs, one containing the lot number, the other the names of purchasers, were placed on pivots, and as the kegs were whirled around the numbers were drawn. One man cleared \$1000 before the close of the day by buying and selling lots. The Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Thomas paid to 5000 have been made possible by \$1250 for a corner lot. The next

## Indian Territory

More people now have their eyes turned expectantly toward the Indian Territory, in anticipation of a settlement within its boundaries, than to any other part of the world. For many years this region has seemed to possess extraordinary attractions to the homeseeker. This widespread sentiment had its beginning soon after the removal of the five civilized tribes from their lands east of the Mississippi, and has propagated with truly remarkable fecundity ever since. The average mortal has only to be debarred from anywhere to at once feel his curiosity and desire stimulated. Scarcely had the Indians settled on their new possessions than white intruders, tempted by the fertility of the lands, invaded the territory, and here they have remained, notwithstanding all efforts to eject them.

The settlement of the territory in states of Missouri, Kansas and Texas, despite of steady opposition, both from as. The notion that the country the Indian governments within and has a deficient rainfall probably the United States government with- arises out of the false impression out, presents a curious anomaly in that it is poorly timbered, which I the development of a country, and have already shown to be incorrect. The tables given are the result of such evolution. I am pleased to state, however, by the recent enactment of Congress and ratified by the Indians themselves the situation is now made clear to the world, and it is now possible to lease lands, and within a short time the Indian will be in position to give a clear title for his property.

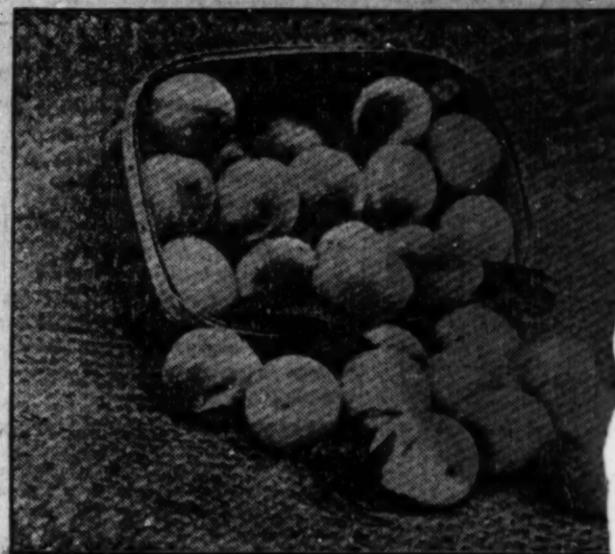
All eyes are turned toward the Indian Territory, and the Frisco system is making every preparation to handle the great rush of people who will take advantage of the opportunities presented and at the low rates which are now in effect to all points in the Southwest. This will also give the homeseeker, who has his eye on the land beyond the territory, an opportunity to stop off and inspect this section.

I will mention briefly the conditions existing in this territory at the present time, particularly as to the development of its resources—on a recent trip over the Red River Division I learned from representatives in that section it was estimated that 6000 car loads of pasture cattle were on the range between Sapulpa, Indian Territory and Denison, Tex. These cattle were in a very fine condition and had been moving to the St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago markets at the rate of 200 car loads per day when the market was suitable.

This country also produces a superior quality of cotton, as attested by the fine quality, the first prize having been awarded to the Canadian River Valley people at the Charleston Exposition.

Texas, the greatest livestock and cotton country in the world. By reason of the building of the Frisco Railroad through that country particularly between Brownwood and San Antonio—a great impetus will be given that section of the country traversed by the new line, which is very rich in agriculture, horticulture, grazing and cotton. It is impossible to estimate the traffic which will accrue to the Frisco when this line is completed and the resources and possibilities are above mention.

Texas contains 189,040,030 acres of land, valued at \$437,215,410; \$14,901,609 of this valuation represents the increase in land values since 1901. Eighty per cent of this acreage, unexcelled in volume and fertility, is capable of producing in abundance and at profit practically every crop known to the temperate zone. France of all civilized nations has more nearly mastered the science of intensive agriculture. Its farm-



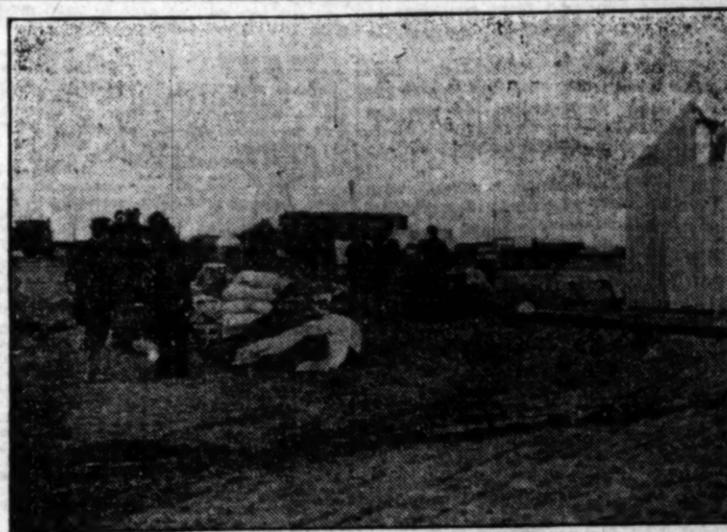
THE FAMOUS OZARK ELBERTA PEACHES.

\$116,700,143, the second an output of 800,000,000 feet per annum, and the last, the unknown but enormous. Still the story is untold. Iron exists in east and southeast Texas. Its mineral waters possessed of the best curative and remedial excellence, it is but necessary to mention Marlin, Mineral Wells and Sour Lake to demonstrate that Texas leads in these any state in the Union.

That Texans are coming to understand the value of its resources is demonstrated in the eloquent fact of diversification, and in the advent of the factory. Time was when cotton and the cereals claimed the attention of the Texas farmer to the exclusion of all things else. That time is passing with the introduction of intensive agriculture. The experimental station and the truck farmer have come to adjust soil and climatic conditions to the propagation of crops for which nature has suited them. Over in east and southeast Texas and in portions of the southwest the diversifier has discovered that it is waste of time and effort to grow cotton and the cereals, not including rice, upon lands that produce vegetables and fruits that net the producer from \$250 to \$750 per acre. These sections get into the St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City markets with fruits and vegetables in advance of any other sections of the United States. Even in the lower Rio Grande country, the erstwhile undisputed domain of cacti, catclaw and mesquite, the rice field and the truck garden have come to the rights they have inherited from nature, and the demonstration has been made that this fertile section was manufactured for the support of the children of men and not for the propagation of coyotes and rattlesnakes.

In this connection I dare the prophecy that the next great railroad to be built in Texas will start from Corpus Christi and will not stop until it sticks its nose into Tampico. Such a road will open up a new route to the sea and a new outlet for the products of expanding Texas.

But the best evidence that far-sighted capital has encompassed with prophetic vision the wealth that waits on the development of the resources of Texas, to the limit of commercial and manufacturing, and export capacity, is in the fact that railroads are spanning the continent from the East to the Southwest on road Co., St. Louis, N.



SCENE AT SNYDER. FIRST DAY.

Within the year just past, thousands of persons have taken advantage of favorable opportunities afforded by the railroads entering the territory to inspect the country. I have encountered these "prospectors" everywhere. Few, indeed, are disappointed with what they see. In a country where no man is so poor but he may, if he wishes to, own some land, many are disinclined to settle upon ground to which they do not hold a title. However, unless one is swayed chiefly by sentimental considerations, such objections must fall to the ground in this instance. Owing to the fact that the lands of the small tribes that occupy the Quapah Agency, in the northeast part of the territory, have been allotted for over 10 years under almost exactly similar provisions as will obtain in the Five Nations, we may observe how the system operates when put into practice. Nearly all the land in the Quapah Agency is cultivated by white persons under leases, and the arrangement has worked with complete satisfaction to all parties concerned.

The whole of the territory lies well within the rain belt, and the impression that has got abroad that this is an arid country is entirely erroneous. Severe droughts are rare, even more so than in the neighboring states. The first represents a value of



SCENE AT SNYDER 10 D. 6 AFTER DAY.

LIER ENDS HIS LIFE.

ON, Colo., Jan. 2.—At noon yesterday the missing president of Silverton, which was closed in the supposed that financial troubles of the president's disappearance was found dead three miles from his home. He had shot himself in the head. The president was a man of 50, was old, and leaves a wife and children living in Denver.

He was a principal owner of the Tiger mine and a promoter of Camp Bird Extension Co., and was interested in numerous mining properties. He was reputed to be worth \$25,000. His family unknown.

It is generally believed that the bank sound financial condition and that he was mentally deranged.

## W Life to Weak Men.

Men Made Young Again—Weak Men Find Old-Time Strength and Power of Youth.

ALL PACKAGE MAILED FREE.

Men who have tried every known remedy for want of power or lost manhood, up in despair, the following now most blessed promise. This now

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY SAYS INVENTOR MARCONI HAS NO LIMITATIONS

Messages Can Be Flashed Any Distance Overland and He Is Almost Ready for Business  
—He Does Not Fear Interception of His Messages.

BY JAMES CREEMLAN.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

TABLE HEAD STATION, GLACE BAY, N. S., Jan. 3.—On this bleak, frozen headland, which is guarded night and day against attempts to invade the secrets of wireless intercontinental telegraphy, I found Guglielmo Marconi, to whose bare little room at the foot of his four wooden towers kings, queens, princes and prime ministers have been sending their congratulations in reply to messages flashed across the surface of the Atlantic Ocean.

As he stood beneath the great, loose harp of 50 wires hanging from a cable stretched across the tops of the towers he waved his hand upward and said:

"There it is. Powerful currents of electricity sent into those 50 wires intermittently from the powerhouse below start forth the electro-magnetic waves which cross the ocean in one-nineteenth of a second and record themselves on similar wires at the Poldhu station on the coast of Cornwall, 2400 miles away.

### NO OBSTRUCTION CAN DIVERT THE WIRELESS MESSAGES.

"Nothing can stop or divert them; they will go through or around any obstruction. Like sound waves, they do not have to go in a straight line.

"The messages are received through a telephone or are printed automatically in Morse letters as clearly as though the stations were only a mile apart."

Marconi looked over the gray winter ocean stretching out before him.

"England is in that direction," he said, pointing to the dreary eastern horizon, "but we can send messages from this station to any point of the compass.

"With the Italian warship Carlo Alberto, at Venezuela, we can talk without difficulty, for La Guayra is nearer to us than Cornwall.

"If there had been any reason for doing so, we could have reached her constantly during her voyage to South America, but we were too busy sending messages to Europe to waste much time on the ship-to-shore system, which is now thoroughly established."

### MASTER AND MASTERCRAFT.

There was something almost pathetic in the slender, boyish figure standing out on the rough headland against the leaden sky—the master beside his masterpiece. Mr. Marconi is only 27 years old.

He speaks quickly, jerking his words out, pacing the ground nervously as he talks. Altogether, he suggests the impulsive, Italian temperament, writhing under the restraints of English manners, for in all but nationality, Marconi is an Englishman.

"Wonderful, wonderful!" said the marquis, with sparkling eyes. "It is the dream of centuries—centuries, realized. This lonely place is the most interesting and the most fascinating spot in the world today."

"We are doing quite well," said Mr. Marconi dryly. "We work steadily and gain knowledge day by day."

"It brings all nations and all ships into communication," said the marquis.

"It is hard to realize the wonderful things that have been done."

"A practical political point," said Mr. Marconi, with a sidewise look.

### WHAT INVENTION MEANS.

"Is that widely separated nations can communicate with each other telegraphically without asking the permission of intervening countries. France can talk to

Russia without asking for the consent of any other government. England can talk to Italy without touching any branch system. That of course is a political phase of the matter."

"Wireless telegraphy across the ocean is now as practical as cabling. We have sent more than 2000 words in all from Glace Bay to Poldhu, and have reached a speed of 15 words a minute, which considering our clumsy sending apparatus—a mere wooden lever to connect and disconnect the current—indicates what we can do when we substitute a sending key, designed for speed.

"With a proper sending key, we can easily get off 30 words a minute, and I shall be surprised if we do not soon send at a higher rate."

"The Atlantic cables average about 21 words a minute in their regular work, I believe, and there is this vital difference in the two systems of trans-oceanic telegraphy—as the cable grows longer, the distance in sending messages decreases, while distance makes no difference in the rate at which we can send by the wireless system."

**MANY MESSAGES AT ONCE.**  
"You can send more than one message at a time from the same station?"

"Yes, I have already demonstrated that we can send two at a time for a short distance. Whether more than two messages can be transmitted simultaneously by the same wires, I am unable to say, probably not. But separate stations can be set up and worked in the same neighborhood without interfering with each other, so that our capacity for sending messages can be multiplied indefinitely."

"How can you prevent other people with similar wireless apparatus from reading the messages you send from continent to continent? The secrecy of telegraphic communication is vital."

The sudden flash in the cold gray-blue eyes showed Mr. Marconi understood the importance of the question. It was the point of attack selected by the cable companies in their combined attempt to discredit him.

He paced up and down restlessly with his fingers locked tightly behind his head and his lips contracted. When he spoke his voice was cold, even and precise.

### HE DEFIES INTERCEPTION.

"With properly tuned instruments," he said, "we can make the reading of our transatlantic messages very difficult. To read a wireless message, it would cost a rival not less than \$50,000 to try the experts on the smallest scale."

"Those who talk about the dangers of having our messages read by outsiders do not understand the subject."

"When I was in England I offered to pay a large sum of money to anyone who could break up our wireless ocean messages without notifying me that it was to be attempted, and I even offered to lend apparatus to anyone who desired to try the experiment. No one took up my offer."

"But even if it were possible to read our signals—and I do not admit that is a contingency to be feared—it would be the simplest matter in the world to use a constantly changing secret code between our stations."

### SMALL COST OF STATIONS.

"And, if secrecy were actually impossible, there are thousands of messages to be sent by a cheap system of telegraphy which are not necessarily secret in their nature. If it were not so, postal cards would not be used so extensively."

"Remember that it only costs us \$200,000 to establish a wireless transatlantic system, and that our rates can be made cheap enough to attract an immense volume of telegraphic business which is prohibited now by the high cable rates."

"Under my contract with the Canadian government, I must send ordinary messages across the Atlantic at not more than 10 cents a word and government and press messages at not more than 5 cents a word."

"In time the rate will probably be low-

**Weak Men  
Cured Free**

Send Name and Address Today—You  
Can Have it Free and Be Strong  
and Vigorous for Life.

### INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, let vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge

his sexual power.

Send Name and Address to Dr. Knapp Medi-  
cal Co., 1000 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo., and they  
will send the free book with full directions  
so any man may easily cure himself at home.

This is a most excellent guarantee.

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This is a most excellent guarantee.

Send name and address

MERRY'S MOST POPULAR GIRL



MISS BATTIE GILMORE.

MISS GILMORE is the 19-year-old daughter of W. L. Gilmore, residing nine miles east of Montgomery City. She is a natural musician, playing entirely by ear. The 1902 election of 500,000 votes polled in the contest, and Miss Gilmore received about two-thirds of this number.

## Thousands of Sick Ones

Every Week Write For My Book.

And to each one I send an order—good at any drug store—six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I let the sick one eat it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I pay the druggist myself. And the sick one's mere word decides it.

You see this offer everywhere—all the time. Don't you realize that I must be curing the sick ones, else the offer would in me?

I care not for prejudice or doubts, for they are quickly removed when the patient meets me or writes me. All I ask is that you who need help—whose health is at stake—will let me convince you.

When a physician—after a lifetime experience—has such faith in himself, you are wronging yourself not to learn what he knows.

I have perfected a treatment which strengthens the inside nerves. It is my discovery, and the sum of my whole life's work.

When any vital organ is weak, my Restorative brings back the nerve power that operates it—the only power that can make the organ do its duty.

I am always sure. Some of these troubles result from incurable causes, like cancer. But in the past 12 years I have furnished my Restorative on trial to over half a million sick ones, and 39 out of each 40 have paid for it gladly, because they were cured.

There are 29 chances in 40 that I can cure you, and I will pay for the medicine you take if I fail.

Simply state which book is wanted, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 68, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is sold by all druggists.

## A CARD!

My secretary, after closing up my books for the current year, compiled the figures of cured patients, which may prove interesting to the medical profession as well as to the public at large:

### I HAVE CURED

YEAR—1890	27—PATIENTS
1891	63
1892	62
1893	125
1894	207
1895	319
1896	444
1897	563
1898	629
1899	748
1900	974
1901	1315
1902	1668
<b>Total</b>	<b>7174</b>

lents, of which about 85 per cent are St. Louisans, who I treated and cured of

## RUPTURE

It is further interesting, perhaps to myself more than to others, that in 1890 I had one small office on Eighth and Olive Streets, and since 1890 the

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR ON SIXTH AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

sanitarium exclusively for the treatment and cure of ruptures is now under construction, with a large room for ladies, with lady attendant, Phone Kinloch D 1812; hours 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. Residence, 443 Morgan street; Kinloch D 817; hours 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.

Thanking the public for the past favors shown me and soliciting their further patronage, I am, very respectfully,

**V.M.A. LEWIN, M.D.**  
604 WASHINGTON AV.—ST. LOUIS, MO.

## ALDERMEN WILL INVESTIGATE CHARGES AND TRY THE MAYOR

Claim His Policy Has Lost Money for Des Moines.

### REGULATION OF SOCIAL EVIL

REFUSAL TO CONTINUE A LICENSE SYSTEM CAUSED TROUBLE.

Deadlock Between Chief of Police and Police Judge a Feature in the Heated Controversy.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 3.—A special meeting of the city council has been called for Monday evening to investigate the administration of Mayor James M. Brenton and the deadlock which has existed between his chief of police, Fred Brackett, and the judge of the police court, L. I. Silvara, for the past six months.

The opponents of the Brenton administration claim that by the refusal of himself and his chief of police to arrest and fine disorderly women the city revenues have decreased \$15,000 a year; that the evil is now scattered throughout the city, instead of being segregated in one district, and attribute the deadlock in the judicial department, which has resulted in scores of arrested persons being turned loose, to the effects of the Brenton administration.

Monday's meeting of the council was called by Alderman Van Dyck. Mayor Brenton states that he counts the fullest investigation.

Under Mayor Hartenbauer's administration it was the practice of his chief of police to arrest every disorderly woman in the city once a month, and hauling her to police court, require her to pay a fine, which ran \$15 and cost for the inmate of 8 hours' ill treatment on the part of the police for the keeper of the house. This license system resulted in between \$600 and \$1000 coming into the city's coffers every year from this source alone.

**MAYOR BRENTON**  
OUTLINES HIS PLAN.

"I most firmly do not believe in the fine or license system," said the mayor. "During my term I have cleaned out Whitechapel and have driven at least 75 immoral women from the city. Heretofore they were licensed and allowed to thrive here. I believe it's better for the city to get rid of them entirely than to live on the proceeds of their shame. It's all bush to say I'm protecting them; there will always be immoral women and houses, but I'm rooting out the worst as much as I can."

The chief of police is appointed by the mayor, carries out his orders and policy and is amenable only to him. Mayor Brenton appointed Fred Brackett as chief and Brenton is pursuing the Brenton policy to the letter.

The trouble started early in the Brenton administration. Judge Silvara had been the chief of police for over five years and knew the characters and his duties. When arrested people were brought before him and he fined them or let them go loose, according to his knowledge of their antecedents or records. When he turned them loose he angered the police chief. The police judge then would not arrest the women, to have them brought in and fined, as had been done before. The chief of police gave orders that he must not be arrested, and when claiming the judge had no right to file information against the defendant he later had to try that the court was only to try people brought before him, not the women, and then turn them loose. Then the deadlock began in earnest.

The police arrested whom they would and released whom they took up for a while, without taking them before the judge. The chief refused to arrest people whom the court filed information against and whom he had no knowledge of, and he did so alone thus for months, until finally they came to a head. Judge Silvara ordered the arrest of the chief of police for contempt of court, and the chief was fined down in the interests of Republican harmony.

Then the police took a new task. Instead of letting arrested persons before the police court they took them directly to Justice of the Peace F. E. Duncan, a county officer; who collected fees for each case. Justice of the Peace judge and I in his office; he had no business to transact.

It is this deadlock and financial deficit in the revenue that the Council must investigate. Mayor Brenton's policy is that the judge of the police court and his policy and both sides are preparing statements and witnesses.

The Floyd monument was erected at an expense of \$15,000, but it is believed that a reproduction suitable for the Exposition would be erected for a much smaller sum of money, as the present one will not have to be permanent. The first \$5000 for the Floyd monument was secured through an act of Congress, the movement being started by George D. Perkins, editor of the Sioux City Journal, then in the lower house. When this was assured Senator E. H. Hubbard secured a similar sum from the state of Iowa, while a third \$5000 was raised by the Floyd Monument Association.

The Floyd monument, however, is really a commemoration of the Lewis and Clark expedition into the northwest territory. After the purchase of the northwest territory by Jefferson the United States set about to explore it.

The Lewis and Clark expedition of twenty-eight men set out from St. Louis in the fall of 1803 for their trip. Charles Floyd is mentioned in the annals as one of the nine men from Kentucky who joined the party. The party went on up the Missouri and reached the mouth of the Platte on August 18, 1804, was at the site of the present town of Sioux City. It was at this point that Floyd was taken ill. Everything possible was done for him, but he died on the afternoon of August 20.

He was the first soldier to give up his life in exploring the new country, acquired a cedar post was placed over his grave, bearing his name. It is a remarkable thing that in a region so wild and savage, where there are bears, cougars, and other wild animals, that this spot marked should not have been lost or that the bones of the dead man would not have been disturbed.

Yet when civilization stretched out this far westward one of the first things found was the post which marked his grave, and no means of erecting a monument the post was carefully replaced by a new one. The Floyd river which emptied into the Missouri near the spot where it was placed after the adventurer who had given his all for the new country—a name which the river still bears.

The grave was opened and the bones found. The bones were removed to another bluff four miles nearer the city, and it is upon this site the monument was erected.

The proposition to reproduce the monument has met with hearty favor on the part of several cities of the northwest.

The members from the northwest part of the state are very enthusiastic over the matter, and they hope to bring a monument to the city of the members around to their point of view.

Estimates on the expense attached to the erection of a fair similar run all the way from \$2000 to \$5000.

**BRETE HARTE LEFT \$2000.**

American Author Spent His Large Income From His Books.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Brete Harte, American author, who spent his last days in this country, left an estate of only \$2000. During his life his books brought him a big income, but he spent it so fast as he received it



MAYOR JAMES M. BRENTON.

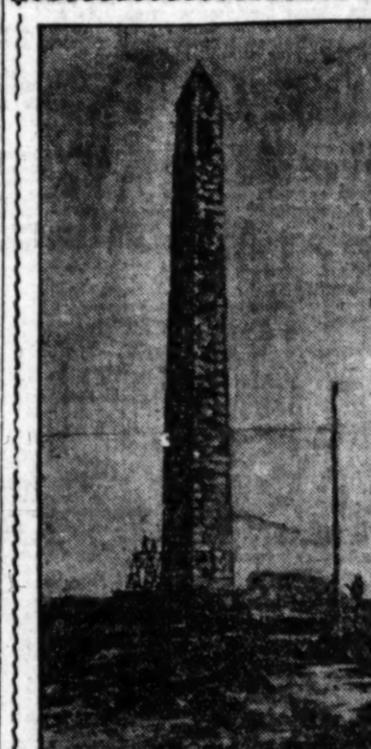
## FLOYD SHAFT AT SIOUX CITY MAY BE DUPLICATED

Iowa Proposes Making It a Feature of the World's Fair.

### THE STORY OF THE SERGEANT

FIRST LIFE LOST IN THE EXPLORATION OF THE WEST.

He Was a Member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and Was One of Nine Kentuckians.



THE FLOYD MONUMENT.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 3.—The Iowa commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has before it a plan to erect a reproduction of the Floyd monument at Sioux City at the St. Louis Exposition.

The Floyd monument was erected at an expense of \$15,000, but it is believed that a reproduction suitable for the Exposition will be erected for a much smaller sum of money, as the present one will not have to be permanent.

The first \$5000 for the Floyd monument was secured through an act of Congress, the movement being started by George D. Perkins, editor of the Sioux City Journal, then in the lower house. When this was assured Senator E. H. Hubbard secured a similar sum from the state of Iowa, while a third \$5000 was raised by the Floyd Monument Association.

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W. Fearing, Jr., Mr. William W. Sims, Mr. York, and Mr. Lloyd F. Crouch will usher.

The wedding will be a green and white one, these colors being carried out in the room in regard to decorations and attire.

Miss Crouch is a particularly handsome girl. She will be a beautiful bride. Since her debutante season ago she has had a host of friends among old and young, who love her for her charming personality, her sunny disposition, her wit and her gay ways.

Mr. Williams is no less popular than his bride-elect and is to be heartily congratulated on finding so fair a girl.

The wedding will be a church ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Crouch, 404 Delmar boulevard, after which Mr. Williams will depart for a honeymoon trip in the East before going to their country estate in Virginia. They will return to New York Jan. 16, when Mr. Williams' relatives and friends.

Mr. Thorneburg's and Mrs. Dwight Fili's ball for the young men at the Country Club New Year's eve was one of the prettiest affairs given for these young people, and Mrs. McLaren's dinner and dance for the debutantes at the same club and Mr. Gerardo Lambert's ball at Mabie's on Friday night brought the holiday season to a close in the country set.

Most of the young men and girls went back to school on Saturday.

Thursday evening was out. The streets and boulevards were filled with couples of many description, from automobiles to go-carts. Some rode in street cars and some walked, but they were out. Mrs. Charles S. Smith and Miss Frances' reception was especially enjoyable. The East-Easton wedding brought out an unusually large crowd of the young people at the reception at Mr. Easton's, the bride's brother's home in Vandeventer place.

Friday Mrs. Stagall gave a reception for her daughter, Miss Clara Stagall, and Mrs. John Schors of the South Side entertained for her daughter, Miss Lotte Clemens, and Miss Anna Neutze. Miss Grace Simpkins, Mrs. Nannie M. Wright's card party and Misses Felt's on Saturday ended a week that will pass into history as a gala week of an unusually gay season.

#### WEDDINGS.

No wedding of the winter has created more interest than the approaching one of Miss Ida Irene Crouch and John Townsend Williams of New York, Wednesday of this week, who have been engaged since last fall at the Delmar Avenue Baptist Church at 8 o'clock, the Rev. Johnstone performing the ceremony.

Miss Crouch is the second daughter of Miss Nellie Crouch, who will not return to Misses Feesley and Thompson's school until later as her maid of honor. Mrs. Henry B. Adams of the city is maid of honor; Miss René Dula, Miss Louise Williams of New York, the bridegroom's sister, and Miss Marie Mitchell of Clinton, an bridesmaid.

Mr. Edward Ladue of New York is the bridegroom's uncle and will be best man, and Mr. Hugh M. Inman, Mr. George Beardsey, Mr. Oliver Fletcher, Mr. William

#### THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few people value it when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the body.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectively clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and furthers acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it infects the mouth and throat from one another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of the lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them, they cost but 25 cents a box at drug stores, and although in tablet form, a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

Miss E. F. Coff of Delmar boulevard gave an excellent New Year's eve to all her friends in her home, the class. The Misses Marion Cannon, Edna, Anna, Edna, Belley and Vera Arthur assisted in the decorations. The house was prettily decorated in red and green.

Mr. and Mrs. Noll of Utah street entertained the Sunday school teachers' choir members of Our Redeemer Church on Dec. 18 in honor of Mr. Noll's brother, Charles Noll's, birthday. Among those present were:

Misses—  
Ben Fenzel, S. Reynolds, J. Zwick, J. A. M. Noller, M. Olson, J. Noll.

Misses—  
Lillian Yehling, Miss Wayne, Mrs. D. C. Smith, Louise Marchel, Tullie Hause, Emma Anne.

Mr. and Mrs.—  
W. Reid, W. Jones, Mrs. B. Gardner, Mrs. J. C. Clegg, Mrs. J. H. Clegg, Mrs. G. S. Clegg.

Misses—  
Gertie Jones, Estelle Genilia, Linda Worsell.

One of the most delightful New Year's eve was that of Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Mayfield. The house was beautifully deco-



orated with palms and cut flowers. Mrs. W. H. Semple and Miss Maude Conrad assisted Mrs. Mayfield in receiving. Misses Alice Herget, Alice Semple and Florence Semple served as maid of honor and Daisy Ferguson served punch in the reception.

Miss Goldie Coleman of Alton, Ill., and Mr. Ernst Hoevesett of St. Louis, were married Wednesday, Dec. 31 at Alton, in the parlor of the First Methodist Church. The ceremonies were very simple and occurred at high noon, after which a reception was given at the bride's home.

Misses Garkin of 202 Russell avenue is entertaining Miss Ethel Steyerling of Nevada, Mo., and Miss Jessie Adams of Kansas City, Mo. and Misses Felt's on Saturday ended a week that will pass into history as a gala week of an unusually gay season.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Swensrud of Willow City, Mo., was married to Miss Mary Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Elliott of Christ Cathedral chapel.

#### ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. Robert J. Bunting of 319 Elm place, Mrs. M. D. Dose of Alton, Dr. Louis M. Dose of Alton, Indiana Territory, and Mrs. Frank C. Clegg of Delmar boulevard, after whom Mr. and Mrs. James B. Clegg will depart for a honeymoon trip in the East before going to their country estate in Virginia. They will return to New York Jan. 16, when Mr. Clegg's relatives and friends will be entertained by Mr. Clegg.

The wedding of Miss Jennie Lee Woolfolk, daughter of Judge and Mrs. J. W. Woolfolk of Mead Springs, Ky., to Dr. Louis M. Dose of Alton, Indiana Territory, will be celebrated Dec. 31 at high noon at the residence of the bride's parents. Dr. Dose was attended by Dr. J. F. L. Ladd, Dr. M. C. Clegg and Dr. Clegg of Louisville. Misses Minnie Ditto and Cora Neafus served as maid of honor and Misses Lena Nevitt and Minnie Flemming of Delmar were bridesmaids. Houston Irving played the wedding march. A large reception followed the ceremony.

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#### RECEPTIONS.

One of the pleasantest entertainments of last week was that given to the Jefferson Young's eve at the American Legion hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Lohr of Cairo, Ill., have issued invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Emma Eanesore, to Mr. George K. Kauffman, a young man of the same city.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Turner of Hawthorne boulevard gave a reception last Monday evening in their drawing room, which was beautifully decorated with palms and American Beauties. Mrs. Turner was assisted by her nieces, Misses Hattie Mills and Florence Johnson. Among those present were:

Misses—  
Emily Glensier, Sadie Lindsey, Estelle Letter, Rosalie Letter, Genevieve Dye, Alice Turner, Margaret Donahue, Florence Donahue, Edna Popple, Hazel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Peret.

Misses—  
E. S. Libby.

Misses—  
Maud Whiteman, May Owen, Nellie Owen, Claudia Culver, Emma Wulffert.

Misses—  
Lester Irvin, Fred Wood, Irvin, Robert Owen, Bert Ercot, Nelson Seawel, Wm. Owen.

Misses—  
A. J. Roray, George Wagner, J. W. Yeter, Cornelius Mahoney, Frank Neff, Lizzie Turner, J. H. Crocker.

Misses—  
Miss Lee Irvin of 4125 Westminister place entertained at progressive eucne New Year's eve refreshments and music following.

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Misses—  
George D. Chappell, Albert D. Chappell, Ruth Whitlaw, Frank Campbell, R. S. Green, Bill Bailey, Rob. Legge, George K. Kauffman, Harry Donovan, Arthur Chaplin, Tom Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. Brinkmeyer gave a delightful New Year's eve reception at their home on Lindell boulevard, the drawing room, which was tastefully decorated with green and holly. The guests were:

Misses—  
Lillian M. Kelley of 2546 North Grand avenue, assisted by the Misses Zone Moberly and Alice M. Cosgrove, received the friends on New Year's afternoon and evening. The guests were:

Misses—  
Canten H. Bateson, Fred Herzer, J. O. Summerfield, G. H. Bligh, Crover Baker, Kelley, J. M. Cosgrove, G. M. Shand, W. S. Goodwin, Louis B. Zell, Louis W. Conaway, L. McGovern, Jr., Marmaduke Chalmont.

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## FIGHT PHOTOGRAPHERS' TRUST

Individual Picture Takers Secure Control of the G. Cramer Dry Plate Co.

Individual photographers have gained control of the G. Cramer Dry Plate Co., capitalized at \$1,000,000. The Photographic

Supply Trust bought up all the plants except the Cramer company, and the photographers decided the only way to prevent monopoly was to acquire the Louis' concern. J. J. Strauss, St. Louis; S. L. Stein, Milwaukee, and M. J. Steffen, Chicago, are the prime movers in this purchase.

The books of the company show the concern has been paying dividends during the past four years, but it is expected photographers all over the country will subscribe liberally.

## PASSED BAD MONEY ORDERS.

Postoffice Inspectors Trying to Trace the Offenders.

The postoffice inspectors are trying to trace a man and woman accused of passing bad money orders in St. Louis and East St. Louis. Thirty-five blanks were stolen from the Chicago postoffice Oct. 23. They were numbered from \$66 to \$600

inclusive, and this couple has been passing them, generally getting change. The orders were indorsed with bogus signatures. The woman is said to be good-looking, about 21 years old, five feet tall, weighs about 100 pounds, has dark hair and eyes and is of slender build. She wears a tight-fitting short black jacket, a rainy-day skirt, a marten fur hat and a Gibson felt hat. They are believed to have left the city.

## JONES SUCCEEDS TROLL.

Circuit Clerk Hauschulte Appoints His Private Secretary.

Circuit Clerk William H. Hauschulte has appointed Perton Jones, a brother of Judge J. C. Jones, as his private secretary. His successor Harry Troll, who held the post until the arrival of his father, Circuit Clerk Henry Troll, last March, and during Ralph Orthwein's tenure of office.

Harry Troll has held various positions in the courthouse for eight years, beginning in 1892. His law school last year and will be associated with the firm of Donovan in the future. The new circuit clerk is a man of 35, a former sheriff, and for a time was clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction.

## MR. SPEAGUE RATES

Pure food products are always served at the Delicatessen Lunch Room.

## THE GLOBE'S GREAT CLEARING SALE!

TOMORROW AT 8 A. M. We throw our doors open upon the Grandest Bargain Event in the entire years. Here are prices that will make Monday's selling fast and furious.

## CLOAKS, WAISTS, FURS, MEN'S SUITS—Annihilated Prices.

## SUITS AND SKIRTS.

\$1.95 for Ladies' \$7 Coats. \$2.95 for Girls' \$8 Coats. \$2.45 for Ladies' \$5 Astrakhan Coats.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$10.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$12.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$17.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$20.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$22.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$25.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$27.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$30.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$32.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$35.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$37.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$40.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$42.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$45.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$47.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$50.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$52.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$55.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$57.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$60.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$62.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$65.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$67.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$70.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$72.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$75.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$77.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$80.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$82.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$85.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$87.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$90.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$92.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$95.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$97.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$100.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$102.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$105.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$107.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$110.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$112.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$115.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$117.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$120.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$122.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$125.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$127.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$130.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$132.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$135.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$137.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$140.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$142.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$145.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$147.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$150.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$152.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$155.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$157.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$160.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$162.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$165.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$167.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$170.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$172.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$175.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$177.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$180.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$182.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$185.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$187.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$190.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$192.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$195.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$197.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$200.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$202.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$205.00 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

\$2.95 for Ladies' \$8 and \$10. Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85. All our \$207.50 Men's Suits, cut to \$3.85.

## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

THE GREAT HELP MED

Post-Dispatch Record of Sales

Record the Previous Year

Post-Dispatch Gain

PAGES

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THE  
AY Post-Dispatch  
JANUARY 4.Regular 4-page Colored Comic  
a 12-page Magazine, Illustrat-  
ed with Half-Tone and Line Cuts

IN SIX PARTS.

56-PAGES-56.

BE SURE  
rs Newsdealer Gives You All.  
OF NEWS AND FEATURES

PART I.

1. Women to Purify German Morris.  
2. Two States Will Cost \$150,000.  
Men Check British Army.  
Roads Are Colonizing the Southwest,  
one Delegate Says There Is a Senate  
Act.  
and Says Wireless Telegraphy Has No  
Institutions.  
the Marines to Be "Undressed."  
Benton of Des Moines on Trial.  
Montgomery County's Most Popular Girl.  
City.  
Shrine Department.  
Men for Confederates Who Died in Alton  
Island.

PART II.

Admiral Beresford Says England Should Fight.  
Member of Parliament Says the Kaiser  
"Most Picturesque of All Monarchs."  
at Packers in Missouri Formed a Trust  
a Conclusion of Missouri Supreme Court.  
and Robbers Supposed to Be in Hiding in  
St. Louis.Twenty-Five Million Dollars Paid in Divi-  
dends to St. Louisans.Ferries at the St. Louis Theaters for the  
Current Week.ona Dunlap Acquited of Charge of Poison-  
ing Girl Friend.Police Officers Shocked by Scene of Poverty  
and Sickness.St. Louis Members Are Not for Scene for Sen-  
ator.

Butter Will Begin Taking Evidence Monday.

Over Five Million Increase in Bank Reserve.  
Annual Report on Missouri Loan Associations.

Bowling and Billiards.

Plans for Two Big Hotels—Dolgs in Reality.

Benton Caught Work from Another Whom

He Did Not See for Years.

"Beaumont Gunner" Stops Street Cars While  
He Blows Off.

PART III.

-Editorial.  
Career of Senator Vest.Runaway Writes to the Pope for Di-  
-wore

\$1000 Paid for Father's Pardon.

-The Career of a Legislative Agent.

PART IV.

Long Resident of Carondelet Visits Center  
of St. Louis for First Time in Twenty  
Five Years.

4-6-6-7-8-9-10-Post-Dispatch "Wants."

-Borrow of Grain Market.

Police Shocked by Pitiful Spectacle in Home  
of a Poor Family.

PART V.

Sunday Magazine.

1-Women of St. Louis Who Are Enthusiastic and  
Expert Skaters. Colored Illustration.

2-The Supposed Paper on "Marital Unrest."

Illustrated.

Three Thousand Dollars for a Single  
Edition of Paul de Kock's Works.Lady Curzon's First New Worth Gowns for  
the Durbar Festivities. Illustrated.A "Coming Out" for a Millionaire's Daugh-  
ter Costs a Small Fortune in 1908.

4-Why Do Ants Fight So Savagely?

Only Chinese Baby Ever Born in Indiana.

Disastrous Year for Hunters.

A-Worm Farm in St. Louis the Newest Thing.

The St. Louis Halftone.

4-7-Divorce De Wolfe, St. Louis Marries Fred  
Goldschmid. Halftones.How Working Girls and Men Are Mutilated of  
Much of Their Wages.7-The Bad Austrian Archdukes Were Once  
Good Little Boys." Halftones."Drifting, the Only Way to Reach the North  
Poles." Capt. Arthur Gray.

-Coloring Gilt Fibs a New Art. Halftones.

St. Louis Dry Goods Merchants Cut Up \$100,  
000 Worth of Samples Every Year.4-Big Chinese Junk Landed Right in the Heart  
of St. Louis. Halftones.From the Old Chinese Junk to the Modern  
Ocean Vessel. Halftones.

The Falling Pompadour. Halftones.

Unique Experiences of the Postoffice Infor-  
mation Bureau Clerks.Birds Fly Every Cline at the World's Fair,  
1908. Color.

PART VI.

Post-Dispatch Funny Side—Four Pages in Col-  
-ors.

AS PRES. CASTRO ABDICATED?

sport Received in New York

States That His Rule Is

Terror.

Local to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Herald this  
morning prints a story to the effect that a  
cipher message was received direct from  
Venezuela, which indicated that President  
Castro had either abdicated or was about  
to do so. The Herald announces that the  
message was not entirely distinct, and it  
obscured the purport of it with due reserve.  
In the same cablegram from Willem-  
stad, the President, Castro's position was  
not a crisis was near at hand. The Her-  
ald's correspondent says that everything  
dictates that Castro must yield to his en-  
emies.His soldiers have little ammunition, and  
only is being exerted to get ammunition  
from Venezuela. The treasury is depleted and the national bank  
of Venezuela has only \$2,400 cash on hand.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WICHITA, Jan. 5.—Forecast:  
W. Kansas and Nebraska—Fair Sunday  
Day.  
Rain in south, snow in north portion  
today probably fair, fresh west winds.  
over or raw and warmer Sunday; Ma ay  
in south winds.  
and Indian Territory—Fair and warm  
Wichita Sunday and Monday.MEAT PACKERS  
IN MISSOURI  
FORMED A TRUSTMissouri Supreme Court So  
Finds After Long In-  
vestigation.COMBINE REGULATED PRICES  
EXCEPTIONS TO FINDING THAT  
SPOILED BEEF WASN'T SOLD.According to Referee Kinley's Report,  
St. Louis and Other Cities Were  
at Mercy of Organizations to  
Control Trade.Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 3.—I. H.  
Kinley of Kansas City, special commis-  
sioner appointed by the Missouri Supreme  
Court to take testimony in the Beef Trust  
case, filed his report this afternoon. The  
complaints interested in the Armour, Cudahy,  
Hammond, Swift and Cudahy Pack-  
ing companies, together with Nelson Morris  
Co., a co-partnership at St. Joseph, Mo.,  
between Aug. 21, 1899, and May 8, 1902, by  
their managers and agents, who had charge  
of their respective coolers at said places en-  
tered into an agreement, confederation  
combination and understanding between  
themselves and with each other to fix, reg-  
ulate and control the prices of dressed beef  
and fresh pork slaughtered, manufactured,  
prepared and offered for sale or to be sold  
by said companies to the public at large  
and others at St. Joseph, Mo., and that  
said corporations, together with Nelson  
Morris Co., agreed among themselves and  
with each other to make known the prices  
of such dressed beef and fresh pork and  
that, in pursuance to said agreement  
of the said companies, and regulate the prices for  
which dressed beef and fresh pork would  
be sold, the said companies between Aug.  
21, 1899, and May 8, 1902, have sold to said  
dressed beef and fresh pork at the prices so  
fixed and maintained, except where  
said respondents gave rebates in money or  
in kind to their customers, and that  
the managers and solicitors of said  
dressed beef companies would advise their  
customers, the butchers, that they had  
had a price agreement, and that the  
prices at the places where they sold  
would be advanced on a certain day, and that the price  
for such dressed beef and fresh pork would  
be advanced on said day."To think of his different activities  
and gifts of the man is almost bewildering and  
bemusing. Sometimes, indeed, there is  
such a multitudinous variety in his acts as  
to make one think there is justice in the  
reproach that, with all his great powers,  
the Emperor is devoid of one—namely  
the power of repose—very useful talent,  
especially in a monarch, be it said, in  
earnest. There goes the last drop of English  
writing.""Let us sum up in one paragraph some  
of the Emperor's activities. The sum-  
mary does not cover everything, but still it  
is sufficiently near the truth to give  
something like a true picture."When one begins to try to draw a  
portrait of the Emperor of Germany," he  
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## THE MONUMENTAL SALE OF THE MONUMENTAL STORE IN THE MORNING

## Silks.

Black Taffetas—were \$1—	49c
Black Taffetas—were \$1—	65c
Black Taffetas—were \$1.25—	98c
Black Satin Duchesse—was \$1—	69c
Black Corded Taffetas—were \$1—	45c
Brocaded Corded Taffetas—were \$1—	59c
Brocaded Peau de Soie—was \$1.25—	89c
Washable Peau de Soie—was \$1.25—	37c
Stripe Taffetas—were \$1—	65c

## Corsets.

## Extraordinary Clearing Sale of High-Grade Corsets.

will place on sale tomorrow the entire Sample of La Vida Corsets, which we have purchased from the makers at 50 cents on the dollar, and in ion (in order to make room for spring purchases) odds and ends of our regular stock at HALF

VIDA is so well and favorably known to the of fine Corsets that they doubtless will be to secure their favorite Corset for Half Price. those not familiar with the many points which established La Vida supremacy, we will only that the entire line is custom-made, real whale-tilled, and that in fit and finish they are abo-ty correct.

he prices on this Sample Line will be as follows:

\$4.75 for La Vida samples—were \$12.50. \$3.00 for La Vida samples—were \$10.00. \$2.75 for La Vida samples—were \$7.50. \$2.50 for La Vida samples—were \$5.00. \$1.75 for La Vida samples—were \$3.50.

will also sell tomorrow the \$1 Habit

25c W. H. in white and drab, for 69c

## Linens.

## Tremendous Bargains in Table Linens.

broken lot of Unbleached Table Linens, 14" and 16" inches in width—some half and some all linens—were sold at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.25, \$4.50, \$4.75, \$5.00, \$5.25, \$5.50, \$5.75, \$6.00, \$6.25, \$6.50, \$6.75, \$7.00, \$7.25, \$7.50, \$7.75, \$8.00, \$8.25, \$8.50, \$8.75, \$9.00, \$9.25, \$9.50, \$9.75, \$10.00, \$10.25, \$10.50, \$10.75, \$11.00, \$11.25, \$11.50, \$11.75, \$12.00, \$12.25, \$12.50, \$12.75, \$13.00, \$13.25, \$13.50, \$13.75, \$14.00, \$14.25, \$14.50, \$14.75, \$15.00, \$15.25, \$15.50, \$15.75, \$16.00, \$16.25, \$16.50, \$16.75, \$17.00, \$17.25, \$17.50, \$17.75, \$18.00, \$18.25, \$18.50, \$18.75, \$19.00, \$19.25, \$19.50, \$19.75, \$20.00, \$20.25, \$20.50, \$20.75, \$21.00, \$21.25, \$21.50, \$21.75, \$22.00, \$22.25, \$22.50, \$22.75, \$23.00, \$23.25, \$23.50, \$23.75, \$24.00, \$24.25, \$24.50, \$24.75, \$25.00, \$25.25, \$25.50, \$25.75, \$26.00, \$26.25, \$26.50, 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MEYER STORE  
ROADWAY & WASHINGTON.

## WHITE SALE

THE MEYER  
ST.  
COR. BROADWAY & WASHIN.

out 15,000 Muslin Undergarments — About 80,000 Yards White Embroidered

er with thousands of yards of White Cotton Goods—Figured Cotton Goods—Muslins—Sheeting—and all kinds of material for the making of shirts and underwear, gathered by our syndicate in vast quantities and for the last six months, especially for this January White Sale, at prices that add to The Meyer Store's popularity, for The Meyer Store has built up its remarkable business on value-giving, and is going to keep it up until in and around St. Louis becomes familiar with the fact that the same kind of goods sold in St. Louis can be bought at The Meyer Store for

t This White Sale Be a Test of The Meyer Store's Ability to Do Better By

## Wash White Goods

LY BOUGHT AND SPECIALLY FOR THE WHITE SALE, SAM-  
ENT ANYWHERE. Comparisons  
your eyes to The Meyer Store's

**GIZED MADRAS.**  
s. patterns, some 12,000 yards, in-  
the bow-knot and fleur-de-lis pat-  
all perfect goods, in whole pieces;  
not to be found again in the sea-  
seas, priced late-  
\$2c, \$2c, \$2c and... 14c

**S AND CORDED STRIPES.**  
s. in pieces of 45 to 50 yards; out-  
quantity desired; every new pat-  
up to 12%. 9c

**E. P. K., WOVEN FIGURES, ALL**  
s. specially priced late-  
15c

**CED. LINED P. K., 25c.**  
ular price, 18c.

**FINISH P. K., 18c.**  
ments of stripes and dots.

**EN DOT P. K., 25c.**  
ments of 3/4 yards,

**CH INDIA LINEN.**  
ments, 17c quality, 11c.

**LISH LONG CLOTHS, \$1.39.**  
ard pieces.

**MOUSSELINE, 25c.**  
figures on light grounds.

**K TISSUES, 39c.**  
rines and dots in assorted colors.

**AUTIFUL MADRAS AND OXFORDS.**  
remnants, 2 to 10 yards, but cut to  
lengths desired; of this season's newest;  
and Oxford, which is  
from 25c to 30c a yard; white with  
new colored figures and  
stripes. 18c

**le MADRAS FOR 15c.**  
white tan grounds, small figures and  
stripes in my remnants; buy any quan-  
tity you want.

**WENDOLYN DIMITY, WHITE GROUND**  
black figures only; regular  
value 15c; yard... 10c

**RESCENT DIMITY, WHITE GROUND**  
with colored figures—  
10c

**5-INCH BATISTE, IN LIGHT AND**  
dark grounds; assorted patterns  
yard... 10c

**CROWN MULL, LIGHT AND DARK**  
grounds, in figures and stripes; also solid  
colors, including white and  
12c

**2-INCH LIGHT MADRAS, IN LACE**  
patterns and plain effects; new  
spring goods—yard... 18c

**BOOKFOLD PERCALE, 5c.**  
Dark patterns, 12½c quality.

THIS SALE WILL BE A PLEASANT SURPRISE TO  
ALL WHO COME TO THE MEYER STORE

For every garment is new—at a lower price than you ever saw it—and discriminating women will appreciate the finish and amplexness of every garment. Tables on main floor and third floor are heaped high with the snowy garments and The Meyer Store will make another great stride into your affection.

## French Corset Covers of Nainsook with Hemstitched Ruffles, 12½c

**MUSLIN CORSET COVERS, 5c.**  
Made high neck, with pearl buttons.  
**CORSET COVERS, 25c.**  
Made of nainsook, lawn, and muslin;  
trimmed with two rows of lace and tucked  
across front.  
**FRONT CORSET COVERS, 39c.**  
Made of lawn and nainsook, trimmed  
with wash ribbons, lace and embroidery.  
**NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, 49c.**  
Trimmed with insertion, lace and rib-  
bons; some tuck-trimmed.  
**CHILDREN'S NIGHT GOWNS, 75c.**  
Made of good muslin, Mother Hubbard style,  
tucked yokes, with insertion and ruffles  
around neck and sleeves; sizes 2 to 14.  
**CHILDREN'S NIGHT GOWNS, 59c.**  
Made of good muslin with torchon and  
lace; sizes 2 to 14 years.  
**INFANTS' SLIPS, 19c.**  
Made of fine nainsook, with hemstitched  
ruffles around neck and sleeves.  
**EXTRA SIZE DRAWERS, 29c.**  
Made of muslin, tucked empire ruffles.  
**EXTRA SIZE DRAWERS, 49c.**  
Made of cambric and nainsook, in long  
French style, with extra wide, full skirts.  
**INFANTS' CHRISTENING ROBES,**  
\$4.98.  
Made of nainsook, with embroidered  
tucked and hemstitched yokes; deep hem  
and extra wide skirts.  
**CHILDREN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS, 5c.**  
Trimmed with tucks and torchon lace;  
made with the finest laces and embroideries.  
**CHILDREN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS, 25c.**  
Made of muslin with embroidered ruffles  
and tucks; sizes 2 to 14 years.  
**WOMEN'S GOWNS, 25c.**  
Night Gowns, made of good muslin, with  
tucked yokes and ruffles around neck and  
sleeves; very wide and long.

**CHILDREN'S CAMBRIC DRAWERS, 39c.**  
With lace and embroidered ruffles, with  
tucks above; sizes to 14 years.  
**CHILDREN'S NIGHT GOWNS, 49c.**  
Of good muslin, Mother Hubbard style,  
tucked yokes, with insertion and ruffles  
around neck and sleeves; sizes 2 to 14.  
**CHILDREN'S NIGHT GOWNS, 59c.**  
Of good muslin with torchon and  
lace; sizes 2 to 14 years.  
**MADE OF CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK**  
ONLY, using as models garments that sell  
from Two to Five Dollars. One great  
show window will give you an idea of what  
exquisite garments these are and we  
doubt if at another white sale you can  
match them under Two Dollars. An idea  
of some of the garments can be obtained  
from some of the pictures in this adver-  
tisement. Sale on third floor.

## Exquisits Underwear, 98c.

With the special view of creating a sen-  
sation at our first White Sale in St. Louis.

The Meyer Store Syndicate set to  
work and had made thousands of

**Skirts, Drawers, Corset Covers, and**  
Chemises.

**MADE OF CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK**  
ONLY, using as models garments that sell  
from Two to Five Dollars. One great  
show window will give you an idea of what  
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of some of the garments can be obtained  
from some of the pictures in this adver-  
tisement. Sale on third floor.

**NIGHT GOWNS, 39c.**  
With muslin yokes, insertion and lace  
trrimmed.

**NIGHT GOWNS, 59c.**  
With tuck-trimmed lace, insertion and embroidered ruffles.

**CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN DRAWERS,**  
49c.

Made with extra wide ruffles, of embroi-  
dered, hemstitching and insertion; many dif-  
ferent styles.

**NAINSOOK AND CAMBRIC DRAWERS,**  
75c.

Made with V-shaped yokes, insertion  
and lace; some tuck-trimmed.

**NAINSOOK PETTICOATS, 25c.**

With deep ruffles, lace trimmed and dust  
ruffles.

**CAMBRIC PETTICOATS, 49c.**

Extra wide, with tucked and hemstitched  
ruffles; some embroidery trimmed.

**MUSLIN PETTICOATS, 75c.**

Made with insertion, tucked and lace  
ruffles; others with embroidery and hem-  
stitching.

**WOMEN'S DRAWERS, 12½c.**

Muslin Drawers, made of good muslin,  
with cluster tucks and hem.

**MUSLIN DRAWERS, 19c.**

Made with deep ruffles, lace and hemstitching,  
drawstring.

**CAMBRIC PETTICOATS, 22½c.**

Made with lace, deep ruffles, of lace;  
others with insertion and embroidery; all  
have dust ruffles.

More elaborate ones ranging in prices  
from 35 up to 75c.

**Swiss, Cambi  
Hamburg, Na  
Embroiderie**

A sale that will make the  
known to every woman with  
the reports will  
reach them. It's the first  
The Meyer Store has had to  
much less charges for  
and we want you to come in  
and make comparisons—  
or quality—

1c to \$2.89

## DID UP IN ALASKA

Ethnological Discovery  
a Woman Near Cape  
Ric of Wales.

Jan. 2.—Mrs. Bernhard,  
a government school at Cape  
Ric, has made an important  
discovery. She found in the  
Cape and overlooking the  
village the ruins of a fort  
in past ages the inhabitants  
withstood the invasion of the  
Siberian coast. The ruins  
consist of a number of small  
holes filled with the  
cumulation of years, are still  
to hide several men in each  
as stands in front of some

of the pits.  
Some of the old natives remember  
but learned to their traditions  
conflicts that once took place between  
the Siberian natives and the Alaskan  
Indians. The natives of Siberia were  
like the other Indians of Alaska were  
peaceable and fought only in defense.

To resist the invasion the Alaskan con-  
sidered themselves ready with secret  
entrances. There were places set aside  
for the women and children when the  
alarm was sounded that the enemy was  
near. The men made their way up the  
hillside, where many images dressed  
like men were used as decoys. The in-  
vaders were permitted to approach within  
a short distance of the fort.  
The old battlements doubtless could  
tell some great stories of primitive  
warfare. Of valiant deeds and of heroes  
whose names are unknown. The  
walls preserve the fame of some of the  
great warriors, whose spears and other  
weapons are still preserved in memory of  
their prowess.

SANDS HAVE KIDNEY  
ROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy,  
Do for YOU, Every Reader of the Post-Dispatch  
Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering in any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other means trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because most and need attention first.

we sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are helped all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

1 immediate effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It is great for its wonderful curative powers in kidney trouble, heart disturbance due to bad blood, neuritis, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful results in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale the world over at druggists in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

NOTICE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer, 162 State St., New York City, who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost sample bottles of Swamp Root and a book containing many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In no case be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the St. Louis Sunday Post.

MAKE STRONG  
MEN AND WOMEN

of the puniest, weakest specimens. I care not how long they have suffered, nor what they have tried to do for them. This is no idle boast, as I have done it for thousands, and many of them had spent from one dollar to five hundred without finding relief before coming to me as a last resort. My

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S  
ELECTRIC BELT

is a positive cure for all weaknesses in man or woman. It is a wonderful tonic, a vitalizer. When you arise in the morning after having worn it all night, you feel as though you had just wakened. It floods the body with warm, glowing vitality that makes the nerves strong, stimulates the circulation, restores natural vigor and makes its wearer feel like one born again.

It Cures Pains in the Back, Pains in the Hips, Shoulders and Joints, Varicose, Lumbago, Sciatica, Paralysis, Imposthosis, Costiphosis, Paralytic Locomotor Atrophy, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility and all Liver and Stomach Troubles.

FIFTY THOUSAND CURES.

over 50,000 people and the testimony is on file for all who want proof that the belt is a positive cure. The failure of medicine, of quackery, and other so-called Electric Belts, is no argument against Dr. McLaughlin's belt. No other treatment, no other belt, is in the same class with it. It may fail, but Dr. McLaughlin's Belt will cure. It has cured a great many cases without success.

It is tried of various drugs and has been used at great times and money without benefit.

ITION—Beware of medical concerns offering "Electric Belts Free." This offer is only a trick to foist a package of upon you C. O. D. Write me for an explanation of the trick.

C. McLaughlin, 162 State St., 4th Floor, North American Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

\$25,000,000 PAID  
AS DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST  
TO ST. LOUISENORMOUS AMOUNT OF FUNDS  
DISTRIBUTED LOCALLY.EFFECT ON SECURITY MARKET  
LOCAL CORPORATIONS DISBURSED ALMOST \$5,000,000

Exceptionally Favorable Position of Finances Here Emphasized by Complimentary References to This City by Mercantile Agencies.

Nearly \$25,000,000 in the shape of interest and dividend payments has been turned loose in the past week on the vast amount of securities held here by local investors and capitalists. The proverbial solidity of the city is emphasized by these heavy burdens which the mails have been forced to carry through the great prosperity of not only this section, but the remainder of the country.

For, while local security distributions amounted to \$4,902,000 to be exact—almost \$20,000,000 came as returns on bonds and stocks of other companies held in St. Louis. Enormous amounts of outside securities are held in St. Louis—far more than the average business man has any idea of. Railroad, mining and manufacturing stocks are held in tremendous quantities. He in the strong boxes of St. Louis and many of the securities will never make their repayment.

This has necessarily formed the most prominent phase of the fiduciary situation which has been created by the Wall Street element have not been inclined to rush things, preferring to allow Wall Street to take the initiative—which, judging from the markets of the past few days, will surely be done by the easterners.

BULL CAMPAIGN  
IS PREDICTED.

Millions of dollars of idle capital wait to be placed in good, stable securities here at the propitious time. Hundreds of investors are holding aloof, waiting for the inevitable drop in interest rates that will bring another "bull" campaign which so many assert will far exceed the last. But as it may, one has but to turn to the records of the various mercantile agencies, which have this week given St. Louis specific mention as the point of departure for a great and prosperous campaign.

Bankers and their conditions are gradually growing more healthful, though the present heavy movement of cotton in the South will serve to draw some funds from investment in cotton for a while.

Colossal changes have been wrought in the past six months but the greatest evidence of firmness and strength has been given by the banks. St. Louis has refused to advance when New York has acted against the market. This is a good sign.

Bankers are to the refusal of the "locals" to respond to the seductive machinations of scheming pool organizers.

In view of the present condition of the local security market it has not been one of extraordinary excitement, though it has served to cause the remaining of many losses by a number of stockholders who, while they were most sharply aware of the National Bank of Commerce, Boatmen's, St. Louis National and Mechanics' National issues.

Particular attention is to be given to the uninterrupted upward stride of Third National Bank, which yesterday closed at \$65 bid and \$60 asked. Numerous rumors have been sent to the market for its remarkable burst of strength. A comparison of the statements of the institution during the past year, which reveals improvement in the best possible way, is given. The stock market as well held as any in St. Louis and commission house heads report surprisingly little of it held on margin.

COMMONWEALTH  
IS ABSORBED.

There is practically no doubt of the absorption of the Commonwealth Trust Co. by the Mississippi Valley Trust. In spite of recurrent denial of parties on both sides, this department has been fully informed that the absorption of the Commonwealth will mean the taking over of Commonwealth stock at \$325 per share, or thereabouts, while the purchase money will be secured by the sale of more capital at \$500 per share. This will advance the book value of Commonwealth stock between \$35 and \$40 per share.

A legitimate though quiet demand has been presented for these two trust companies, the Commonwealth and the Germania issues. All are higher.

As pretty a "puzzle picture" as was ever presented to the market was the \$100,000 silver share. St. Louis Transit has not been able to advance above \$75.60 for some time. At this point liberal amounts are generally preferred, resulting immediately in a backlog.

The preferences United Railway shares have advanced to \$47.75. This is the highest point reached by the stock since it was first issued, or \$45.00. And this, too, contrary to the strength in New York.

Central Coal and Coke common has been advanced to \$100.00, though it is now down.

Its dividend of \$1.25 was instantly accepted by this stock, and on heavy dealings it yesterday sold at \$95.12, as against \$92.50.

The raising of the dividend rate of the American Central Insurance Co. was also considered very important. It is now \$1.75, and has been so for some time in the Post-Dispatch. The stock in question is now in an exceedingly strong position, thanks to the recent rise in the market, and the dividend now being exacted in this state. The meeting, Granite-Simeleco Mining, has maintained its ratioal course, though it has been forced to do so in certain periods.

Developments thus far in the new year are of a character to instill a belief that a great deal more is to come. The other conditions being equal, the condition of St. Louis financial St. Louis, may be considered strongly buoyed.

INTEREST IN BURNS COTTAGE.  
Concert at Odeon and Organization in Other Cities.

Recent advices received by President John W. Dick of the Burns Cottage Association are to the effect that Soothsmen throughout this country and Canada are taking an active interest in the formation of Burns Cottage clubs, the purpose being to give Scotland a fine American representation at the World's Fair.

President James J. McPhee reports a gratifying increase in the number of manuscripts and relics that will be exhibited at the World's Fair. The Burns Cottage of St. Louis Caledonians will be in a position to form a Scottish museum of antiquities and historical relics, and to have a collection in point of importance and variety.

The movement extends even to Scotland, where in Glasgow, Kilmarnock and Ayr, Burns clubs have been formed in various periods.

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President James J. McPhee reports

TWO DEAD BODIES  
IN A SICK ROOM

QUITTED

Not Poison

MYSTERY

THEORY OF  
MURDER

DEATH

DIED

IN STORE

FOR FIVE MONTHS

IN QUAR-

TOLATES

DO

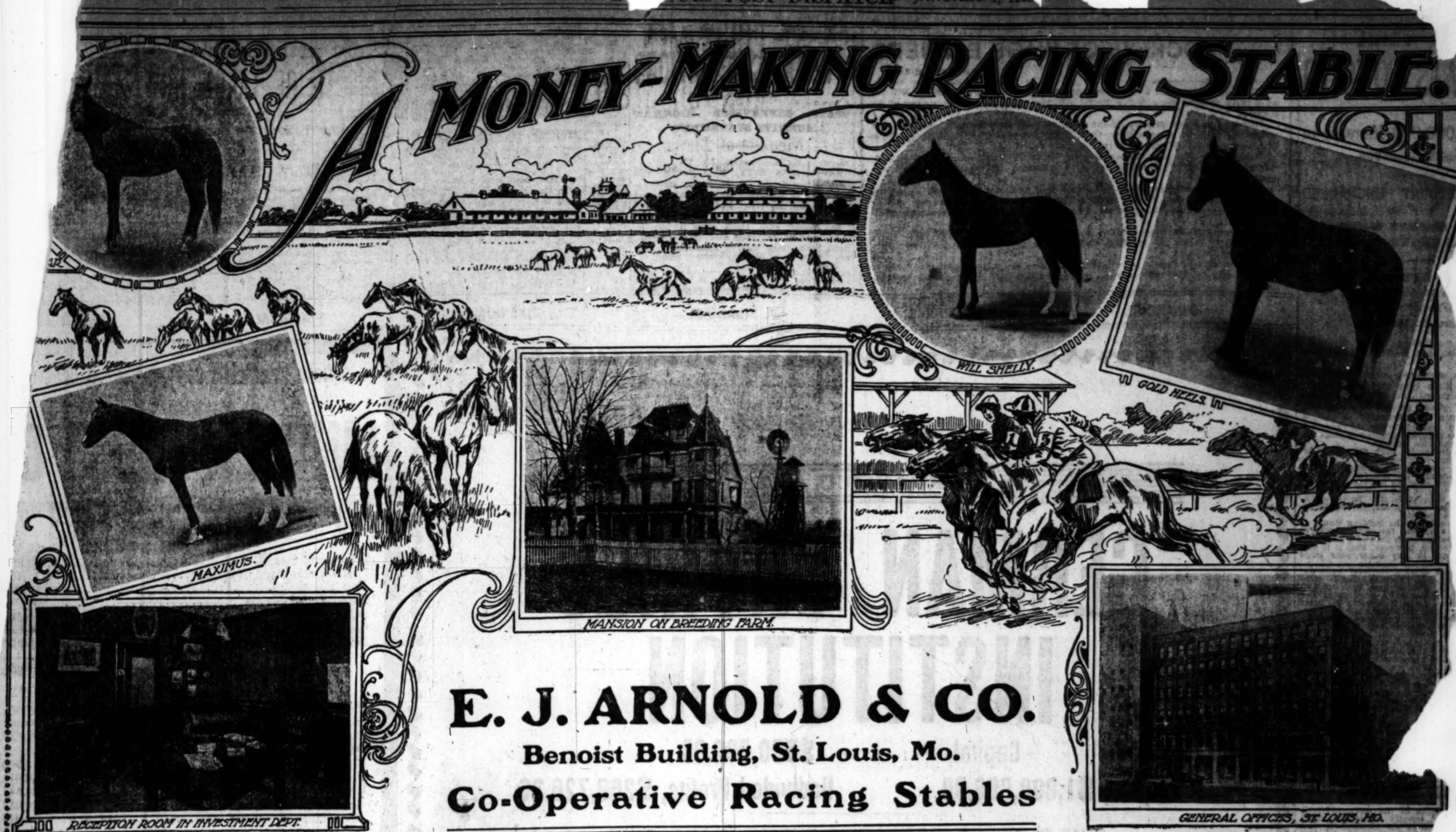
THE

ACQUIT

THE



# **MONEY-MAKING RACING STABLE.**



# **E. J. ARNOLD & CO.**

**Benoist Building, St. Louis, Mo.**

## **Co-Operative Racing Stables**

*GENERAL OFFICES, ST. LOUIS, MO.*

The celebrated Johnny Huffman breeding establishment is now the property of the well-known local racing firm of E. J. Arnold & Co. The Huffman farm is located at Greenville, Ill., and Arnold & Co. paid \$20,000 cash for it.

The farm is located two miles west of Greenville, which is just 51 miles from St. Louis on the Vandalia road. It is an ideal location for a breeding farm, as the country is rolling and the soil is the richest to be found in Illinois. The farm consists of 200 acres, all under cultivation, completely fenced and of modern improvement.

The Huffman home, shown above, is a beautiful three-story frame structure, built in old English style of architecture and painted white. It is modern in every respect, and its tall, graceful Gothic towers and gables can be seen from miles around.

There are five newly-built and massive stables, sufficient to house over 100 thoroughbreds during the winter. They are located within a few hundred yards of the house and

few hundred yards of the house and connected by well-kept, nicely arranged paddocks. Old Logan, once the speediest horse in the country, and the winner of innumerable stakes, romped about his enclosure like a kitten. Just across the way appeared Gold Heels, the king of the stud, proud, fiery and supreme. He shipped well, and all day swarms of horsemen, neighbors of

Mr. Huffman's, stand about the king's stall, gazing and wondering how such a slim, sleek, modest-appearing animal could have made the great record he did.

Just west, in another paddock, is the Loving Cup, known to every Western turfman, who is now in foal to the great Argyle. In a roomy, well-aired barn another old-timer is found in What-er-lou, the winner of many a rich stake. The great horse is still in good condition.

The farm is indeed the prettiest located and equipped one ever. Everything necessary for

It takes money to make money. To make thousands in a single deal you must have thousands to go on. The little investor has no chance with the big investor. This is true of any business.

The millions that have been made by the steel trust or the oil trust are due to the principle of combination. The man with a moderate capital must combine with other capital, and make the aggregate stronger than the resources of

On the eastern side of the farm, half-mile from the mansion, is located the mile race track. It is in perfect condition, and it required several years of hard work to place it in its present condition. The soil

any individual, to succeed. The investor who combines with other investors, increases his chance of success in direct ratio to the bigness of the combination. This is the first principle of a comparatively new form of investment.

Any place where money can be legitimately earned is a legitimate field for investment. Money can be earned and lost more quickly on the

Just west of the track are located grazing paddocks. The soil is so poor the grass remains nearly all winter.

Despite the equipments noted

earned and lost more quickly on the turf than in any other business. But what makes racing a most fascinating form of investment is this. That if you are successful, the earning power of your dollar is 100 per cent.

ve, Mr. Arnold says he proposes to expend thousands of dollars more on the farm in the way of improvements.

An important factor on all studs is the water, and the farm has three of the finest wells in the surrounding country. There is a waterworks plant right on the grounds, which includes an im-

cent. Real estate pays, say 6 per cent a year. A good business pays 15 per cent a year. Values are fixed, profits are slow. But in racing there is a direct earning capacity of 100 per cent on every dollar you invest. Why? Because the speculation is immediate and the total value is realized instantly whereas, in the case of real estate, it takes hundreds of years perhaps to mature.

Success on the turf is not a matter of chance, but a matter of business. The same methods of combination of capital, reduction of operating expenses, employment of the most skillful managers and competent business men that yield Standard Oil or Steel Trust profits, have the same result when applied to the turf, only, from the nature of the field, the profits are much larger, the returns realized instantly.

The man who bets on the races as a pastime, or as an adjunct to some other business, has no more chance of success than a man with \$100 would have to corner the grain market. The public loses the money. Some bookmakers lose money. Some owners lose money.

The big bookmakers and owners make money. They make money all the time. They have capital to go on. Their investment yields them steady returns, greater than those afforded by any other business in the world. They are taking no chances. Their natural percentage works for them day in and day out.

Now the proposition that it is the business of this article to explain is simply this: By combining capital, by reducing expenses of operation, by using the capital thus acquired with the conservatism and skill that results from years of successful experience on the turf, the co-operative turf company of E. J. Arnold & Co. is enabled to earn profits wholly beyond the conception of people not conversant with turf conditions, or people shackled to the antiquated idea that the only legitimate profit is a small profit. First of all must be taken into consideration that it is the easiest thing in the world to verify every statement made by Arnold & Co.

business, and operate only along safe lines, taking no wild chance but earning a steady, natural, legitimate per cent of profit, which is weekly shared with investors. Every obligation they contract can be fulfilled to the letter. You can prove this for yourself. Don't go into any scheme blindfolded. Investigate just as you would a real estate proposition or a chance to buy stock in any reputable business venture. The investigation that other companies cannot stand and do not want, Arnold & Co. rely on as their best advertisement. Hence their actual bona fide success and the implicit and well-founded confidence of their clients.

ment made herein. Arnold & Co. are a St. Louis firm, with offices in the Benoit building. They have been operating here for about four years. Their standing can be ascertained from banks and from the list of their investors. For four years they have been steadily paying dividends. The officers are responsible men. The files of the daily papers, not only in St. Louis, but all over the country, show how and where and when they have earned dividends. The company has a long established reputation not only for success, but for reliability, integrity, financial strength and conservatism. It is in a class by itself. Many mushroom imitators have sprung up. Wildcat schemes may shake the public confidence in all turf investments, but the best proof of the soundness of the Arnold Co. proposition is that for years it has been operating the money of their clients with a view not of unearnable profits, but of safety and conservatism. What they have paid has been actually earned, and the records are open to inspection. A recent official investigation has been made of this company. Not only was every claim made verified, but it was shown that the firm has available assets greatly in excess of all liabilities, and that it could wind up business tomorrow paying off the winter tracks. The stable includes such truly great horses as Bessie McCarthy, Ethylene, Peaceful, Mary McCafferty, Stranger Searcher, Fritz Brillar, Fort Wayne, Maximus, Graden and a score more. The stable is handled by Tom Kiley, esteemed the best trainer in the West, and known to turfmen all over the country. The value of this stable alone is immense. The crack jockey, Battiste, who led all the jockeys this season at Delmar and the Fair Grounds, is under contract to the stable. It is in fact the strongest combination on the turf. As to its actual success you have simply to read the daily reports of racing in the newspapers. Thirdly, there is the poolroom at Hot Springs. This poolroom, operated with unlimited capital, is simply a gold mine. Poolrooms are the best money-making propositions in the world, almost. At the Hot Springs room, which is under the direct supervision of Mr. E. J. Arnold, the newspapers report that the play is unprecedented and that Arnold & Co. have won more money this season than any other room at the Springs, the mecca of big gamblers like Steve L'Hommedieu, who, by the way, lost \$7000 in one day to Arnold & Co. With their stables at New Orleans and San Francisco and the best of racing information, the poolroom conducted by

Arnold & Co. has adva-  
are readily apparent as  
not be overestimated.  
is the breeding farm  
Ill., one of the finest  
and headed by the gre-  
Heels, the champion  
which bids fair to become  
the greatest sires in the co-  
This farm is stocked with or  
highest class of horses, and in  
years will be one of the most  
able assets of the firm.

These are the resources of Arnold & Co. and the means by which they are enabled to earn truly remarkable dividends. The plan of operation is simple enough. Arnold & Co. accept deposits in amounts of \$50 and upwards. These deposits are merged into the capital of the firm. The profits are divided equally each week pro rata. Every dollar invested shares equally in the earnings, and at least 2 per cent is paid weekly to each depositor. Thus \$500 earns \$10 a week all year around. And at any time investment in whole or in part be withdrawn. A reserve is kept to meet these calls, as frequently people need their money for a month or so, and then draw it back again. But the money always be drawn out, and there is no red tape or difficulty about it. Ask any subscriber as to this time the earnings fall short of 2 per cent, but if this ever occurs the sum is made up next week, as the monthly reports balance the sum of 8 per cent a month invested on your investment, or 104 per cent annually. That Arnold & Co. discharge these obligations to the letter is evidenced by the success shown over four years of unexampled prosperity and by the fact that they have weathered every storm that has come. Whatever prejudices may have been created against them, and now are removed, their financial condition is better than ever. Their books are open and transparent. The firm actually earns at least 2 per cent a week and this dividend week in and week out has been paying it for four years and will continue to pay it so long as there is racing in this country. The home offices of Arnold & Co. occupy the sixth floor of the First National Bank building, St. Louis, and are always open to subscribers, or prospective investors.

# STATEMENT WAS EXPECTED

\$1,000,000 Increase in  
Bank Reserves.

ACCOUNT UNCHANGED

RESERVE IS GREATER  
AN ONE YEAR AGO.

the Three Days of 1903  
A Decided Increase in  
Exports and Im-  
ports for the Year.

Post-Dispatch.

RK, Jan. 2.—The Evening Post

A statement today was about  
1 have been expected. On our  
currence with the treasury and the  
banks gained only \$1,000,000,  
urn of 'Christmas, money' in  
a reasonable to be expected;  
+ \$1,000,000 increase in cash re-  
surprise nobody.

discrepant, able develop-  
ings with expectations, was the  
loan account, remained prac-  
ticed. The reason for this  
was an increase far more  
age of the period, their gain  
being \$2,644,000. In the open-  
ing years, it will be re-  
spected.

part of the holding down of  
a in the cash and reserve  
nations than of a year ago  
erved, however, that it is still  
in any other year since

the market the real bank re-  
sult which might have  
d. Prices had been declin-  
ing steadily for a year and a half or more.

The movement reversed it-  
self when the tape announced the  
the banks and with great activity. The  
uniformly strong. The one  
over the question of loans  
and the market in the com-  
munity have been signalized in  
the days already past of the  
market. The market's gains  
have both increased de-  
conditions are such that  
both movements seem

as readers of this

are, has a very dis-  
on the problem of  
and indirectly on  
ance.

keeps at its pres-  
100 more per month than  
thly increases in cotton ex-  
ponent rate would nearly

wins in the outward trade  
1 exactly enough to offset  
vangel an increase in  
re at the of the last  
month of November.

DISSOCIATED PRESS.

n. 2—Speculative anti-  
several rather abrupt

Trading apparently was

professional operators al-

tremor of uneasiness

the stock market when

ounted to 15 per cent, and

an which had been

the market to be seen

the year closed with a fairly

drift among operators in stocks.

influence in causing a fall

and was disastrous. The

war was looked forward to with

for several months, and it

with this week that any

they had been adequate and suc-  
cessful.

the fears of a money crisis

minimized, the movements

formation of the bankers' pool

\$20,000,000 of funds to the call loan

case of urgent need. A special

meeting with the im-

ments upon the loan account of

the forced liquidation in the

statement of condition of na-

issued by the comptroller of

showed that loans actually

increasing the country over dur-

ing the period of the

change. Many important stocks in

market touched the highest price of

or during the first two weeks of

the year, since then had fallen to the

lowest of the year. There was some

buying of stocks by that portion of

the community which had

at the tightness of money a

factor making for depression of

Confidence that a normal re-

of money conditions will now

arrive gives additional reassur-

ance.

the element in sympathy

stocks but a general decline

in the speculative contingent.

States 2, old 4s and new 4s

wanted no better comparison

losing call of last week.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Eye Are Standing the

Winter Well.

Post-Dispatch.

ELD. ILL, Jan. 2.—The depart-

ment of agriculture has issued the follow-

rop bulletins:

During the month was generally

arm interests. Moderate tempera-

ture the state until the end of

the period lasted until the 25th,

a prevalence temperature in the

state, and it was also very cold

in portion, the ground being frozen

the state, and the portion of the

was sufficient and well distrib-

uted, and the district being

above, rains occurred. Very little

water in the snow, and the

was in the form of snow, and

all in those sections remained on the

and the snow fell during the

the month, and the month close

good snow covering in that portion

in a generally excellent con-

dition, and the growth of

improved the condition of the

materially, and the damage

over the southern portion of the

had been very severe, especially

in the southern and south-

certain parts that the growth of

so far advanced that it is liable

to severe winter weather. They con-

tinued to injure the latter part of the

little or no snow present at the

the 25th, if any, cannot at present be ascertained.

After the wheat had a fair

and the cold weather had

made a rank a growth in that sec-

no fears of damage to the crop

the crop is excellent over all the

to this crop being reported

progress in many localities, and a

corn is still in the fields. The wet

work in the south the southern por-

remained green until the 20th in

the southern portion of the state.

This had the result of saving

quantities of feed, when farmers in

the correspondence from the

the weather was in good

over all the state.

A slight increase in the

in which the cold weather has

is apparent at least

the districts and Brown Counties from

the correspondence from the

the weather was in good

over all the state.

## \$50,000,000 MORE FOR THE POCKETS OF WAGE EARNERS

POST-DISPATCH BUREAU.  
1305 Pennsylvania Avenue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Wage-earners throughout the United States will receive many millions more money during 1903 than ever before in the history of the country.

Increases in wages granted by the great railroad and industrial corporations within the last two months show that during the coming year \$50,000 employees will receive \$3,000,000 more than they did last year.

Negotiations are now in progress by which 10,000 employees of various railroads in the West and South will receive increases aggregating \$4,000,000 annually.

Score upon scores of small corporations or business firms, each employing a few hundred men or women, have made wage advances. There is no way of computing exactly the number of these or the amounts or the amounts involved.

A conservative estimate of the grand total of employees who will receive higher wages during 1903 is \$60,000, and the sum involved will be in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000.

Five millions of dollars more in the pockets of the wage-earners for the year means nearly \$1,000,000 more a week, or about \$100,000 for each of the working days.

FINANCIAL

FINANCIAL

## ANNUAL REPORT ON LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

STATE SUPERVISOR HICKMAN  
SUBMITS STATEMENT.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 3.—The annual report of L. S. Hickman, state supervisor of buildings and loans, relates particularly to the home co-operative companies in Missouri.

The report says there were in 1902 in the state 128 building and loan associations, and these figures concerning them are taken from Missouri's 1902 report.

Capital on hand, \$114,061.26; loans on real

estate, \$7,102,029.64; loans on stock, \$25,189.51; dues from members, \$114,204.60; real

estate, \$28,072.65; furniture and fixtures,

miscellaneous, \$6,000.00; total, \$1,000,000.00. The liabilities of these associations are given in this way:

Due account, \$5,102,986.44; full stock paid, \$200,000.00; personal stock, \$337,786.73; payable, \$10,000.00; premium, \$1,200.00; premiums returnable, \$1,200.00; Building with the home co-operative companies, \$1,000.00.

"These companies are organized without capital, and their promoters stake nothing upon the success or non-success of the business."

"Their payments are extended over a long period of time, and every month each member must pay his contribution of his small investment, a high assessment for expenses, out of which the organization is to be paid. The scheme is to rap much to the members is that he may sometimes be able to borrow the face value of his monthly payment without interest, and must keep up his payments indefinitely.

"The increase of membership required to mature such contracts within a reasonable time is such as to render the entire scheme

unprofitable. The only way to secure such a maturity of such a contract is to divide the par value of the contract into the amount made upon it by such a period of time as to make up upon it. This will give the level at which each member can secure their loan. It does not hold the holder of a matured or borrowed contract, may renew his loan, for the interest on the same, the owner can make up the difference in the amount of his original loan.

"If the company is to be successful, the only way to do this is to have the members go into the market for the interest on the same, the owner can make up the difference in the amount of his original loan.

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## GENERAL SPORTING NEWS

HAT LEAGUES WILL END  
FIRST SERIES OF 70 GAMES SOON

Following the Close of the Half Season Teams Will Return in a Second Contest—Acmes and Crescents

Running Close in Central League.

Next week at the latest, end of the first series of the city leagues. Immediately the close of the half season will resume operations in the present series, however, the league is destined to see the first position. In the Acmes and the Crescents one game apart in seconds respectively. The five is evenly matched as it is five to be in a long series to get up reserve speed at decide the race.

Following are the statistics given out by the various league secretaries for the week closed:

## JUNIOR COCKED-HAT ASSOCIATION.

	DUCKER	MATTHEWS	HARRIS	THOMAS	KIEKIE	ALLEN	HOWE	CLARK	DIEKEMEIER	JANETUS	ROBERT	HERMEL	ROBERT	UPPERWOOD	MC'DOUGALL	MOORE	WEINER	O. GRUPE	SHAFER
73	1.84	2.76	2.25	1.77	1.80	2.84	2.87	2.17	1.84	2.76	2.25	1.77	1.80	2.84	2.87	2.17	1.84	2.76	2.25
65	1.43	2.98	2.25	1.77	1.50	2.84	2.87	2.17	1.50	2.98	2.25	1.77	1.50	2.84	2.87	2.17	1.50	2.98	2.25
70	1.90	2.53	2.25	1.77	1.90	2.53	2.25	1.77	1.90	2.53	2.25	1.77	1.90	2.53	2.25	1.77	1.90	2.53	2.25
67	2.02	2.53	2.25	1.77	2.02	2.53	2.25	1.77	2.02	2.53	2.25	1.77	2.02	2.53	2.25	1.77	2.02	2.53	2.25
75	1.34	2.93	2.25	1.77	1.34	2.93	2.25	1.77	1.34	2.93	2.25	1.77	1.34	2.93	2.25	1.77	1.34	2.93	2.25
70	1.90	2.21	2.25	1.77	1.90	2.21	2.25	1.77	1.90	2.21	2.25	1.77	1.90	2.21	2.25	1.77	1.90	2.21	2.25
62	1.43	2.45	2.25	1.77	1.43	2.45	2.25	1.77	1.43	2.45	2.25	1.77	1.43	2.45	2.25	1.77	1.43	2.45	2.25
65	1.26	4.58	2.25	1.77	65	1.29	4.42	2.25	1.77	65	1.29	4.42	2.25	1.77	65	1.29	4.42	2.25	1.77
64	1.53	4.42	2.25	1.77	64	1.53	4.42	2.25	1.77	64	1.53	4.42	2.25	1.77	64	1.53	4.42	2.25	1.77
70	1.34	4.22	2.25	1.77	70	1.34	4.22	2.25	1.77	70	1.34	4.22	2.25	1.77	70	1.34	4.22	2.25	1.77
70	1.43	4.27	2.25	1.77	70	1.43	4.27	2.25	1.77	70	1.43	4.27	2.25	1.77	70	1.43	4.27	2.25	1.77
65	1.48	4.01	2.25	1.77	65	1.48	4.01	2.25	1.77	65	1.48	4.01	2.25	1.77	65	1.48	4.01	2.25	1.77
60	1.40	4.81	2.25	1.77	60	1.40	4.81	2.25	1.77	60	1.40	4.81	2.25	1.77	60	1.40	4.81	2.25	1.77
70	1.23	5.28	2.25	1.77	70	1.23	5.28	2.25	1.77	70	1.23	5.28	2.25	1.77	70	1.23	5.28	2.25	1.77
69	1.53	5.03	2.25	1.77	69	1.53	5.03	2.25	1.77	69	1.53	5.03	2.25	1.77	69	1.53	5.03	2.25	1.77
62	1.68	5.55	2.25	1.77	62	1.68	5.55	2.25	1.77	62	1.68	5.55	2.25	1.77	62	1.68	5.55	2.25	1.77

## UNDER FIFTY GAMES.

	DUCKER	MATTHEWS	HARRIS	THOMAS	KIEKIE	ALLEN	HOWE	CLARK	DIEKEMEIER	JANETUS	ROBERT	HERMEL	ROBERT	UPPERWOOD	MC'DOUGALL	MOORE	WEINER	O. GRUPE	SHAFER
35	1.45	2.71	2.25	1.77	1.45	2.71	2.25	1.77	1.45	2.71	2.25	1.77	1.45	2.71	2.25	1.77	1.45	2.71	2.25
35	1.28	4.88	2.25	1.77	35	1.28	4.88	2.25	1.77	35	1.28	4.88	2.25	1.77	35	1.28	4.88	2.25	1.77
35	1.22	4.49	2.25	1.77	35	1.22	4.49	2.25	1.77	35	1.22	4.49	2.25	1.77	35	1.22	4.49	2.25	1.77
45	1.26	5.26	2.25	1.77	45	1.26	5.26	2.25	1.77	45	1.26	5.26	2.25	1.77	45	1.26	5.26	2.25	1.77
45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77
45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77
45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77
45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77
45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77
45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77
45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77
45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77
45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77
45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77
45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77
45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77
45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77
45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77
45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77	45	1.34	4.77	2.25	1.77
45	1.34																		

SING

RESULTS ON  
THREE TRACI

FUGILISM

PETE EVERETT  
AFTER JEFFRIES

BASEBALL

PEACE CONFERENCE  
DECLARED OFF

SP

IT'S FIRST  
QUALIFICATIONMARCO LANDED  
THE AUDUBONIt Back in Third  
for Fouling  
Liska.Handicap at Crescent City  
Was Worth \$1350 to  
the Winner.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Marcos landed the Audubon handicap, worth \$1350 to the winner, by a very narrow margin today. Two or three strides more would have rendered the verdict in Maj. Tenny's favor. Scotch Plaid and Little Scout were the better choices at 4 to 1, but both were used up making pace. The Lady and Mrs. Frank Foster and Rankin, all three ridden by Redfern, were the winning favorites.

Weather cloudy, track heavy. Summary:

First race, selling, seven furlongs—Rankin 93 (Redfern), 4 to 5, won; Pyrrhus 104 (Pollock), 3 to 1, second; Pest 104 (Otis), 15 to 1, third.

Katie Gibbons, Moebius, Flaner, Jim Nap and Over Board also ran.

Second race, handicap—Honolulu 107 (Redfern), 11 to 2, won; John Peters 110 (Buchanan), 11 to 20, second; Potent 111 (Bice), 4 to 1, third.

Hanover, Queen, Registrar and Major Mans also ran.

Third race, six furlongs, handicaps—The Lady 120 (Redfern), 6 to 5, won; Parker Jim 92 (Meyers), 11 to 5, second; Playlike 98 (Fulks), 6 to 1, third.

Talman, Lady Alberta, Lady Brockway and Perce K. also ran.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Audubon Handicap—Pest 106 (Scull), 15 to 1, won; Major Tenny 98 (Cressman), 50 to 1, second; Scotch 105 (Redfern), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:42 1/2.

Fifth race, six furlongs, handicaps—The Lady 120 (Redfern), 6 to 5, won; Parker Jim 92 (Meyers), 11 to 5, second; Playlike 98 (Fulks), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:42 1/2.

Talman, Lady Alberta, Lady Brockway and Perce K. also ran.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Mrs. Frank Foster 104 (Redfern), even, won; Superior Queen 106 (Gannon), 8 to 2, third. Time, 1:42 1/2.

King Dodo, Criticism, Springfield, St. Vitas, Roxy Pox and Gold Birds also ran.

Cash Proposition.

From the Queen City Courier.

It would be easy enough to do a cash system, as many of us do not care if we don't do it, and there it hangs. A great many advocate cash in coming but not going. Cash system is all right if you have the money.

## G STAKE FINALS

e Run Today Rain or Shine  
a Fine Class of  
Dogs.shine, the Jefferson coursing  
is run off at Delmar track this  
according to Secretary Brown of  
Coursing Club.this stake has been put off on  
the weather, but this afternoon  
take place, according to the  
to the Jefferson stake, the  
will be over from 4 to 5, will be decided today. A  
ounds is announced for theSON'S "5-DROPS" CURES  
EUATISM

"SWANSON'S '5-DROPS'" is a positive cure for this disease. It makes no difference how severe the case may be. "5-DROPS" if used as directed will give quick relief and effect a permanent cure. Rheumatism is caused by an acid poison which accumulates in the system, settling in the joints, nerves or muscles, and causing the most intense pain. It is a blood disease and can only be cured by cleansing the blood of its impurities. No liniment can ever cure rheumatism, although if the right kind is used it will stop the pain for the time, being. Swanson's "5-DROPS" is both an internal and external remedy. Applied externally it will prevent those horrible pains with which a rheumatic victim suffers. Taken internally it will make a permanent cure of the disease by going directly to the seat of the trouble and removing the cause. "5-DROPS" purifies the blood by dissolving all poisonous matter and removing it from the system. This is the only correct method of treating this disease, and the only one whereby instant relief is given and a complete cure obtained. "5-DROPS" is the only remedy that will thoroughly and permanently cure Rheumatism, Lambs, Sciatica and Neuralgia.

FRIDAY, Dec. 28, 1912—Mr. Pleasant after a bottle of "5-DROPS" thinks, of course, it was one of those who were not taken care of. I am sure he is not taken care of, but I am happy as a boy without pain in my body. God bless your medicines as all can say."

X. REEVES, Eliz. Grove, Ohio, writes: "I will write you a few lines to let you know I am well. My muscular rheumatism is all gone after taking your "5-DROPS" for thirty days. I recommend "5-DROPS" very highly."

**"5-DROPS" NEVER FAILS TO CURE**  
Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Neuralgia, La Gripe, Goids, Rugs, Bronchitis, Lumbago, Solatia, Gout, Asthma, Starr, Nervousness, Backache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, soup, Nervous and Neuralgia Headache, Heart Weakness, analysis, Creeping Numbness, Sleeplessness, Eczema, Profuse and Blood Diseases.

All that is required to keep in perfect health is to have the disease germs destroyed, blood purified and the nerves and muscles restored to normal condition. That is all "5-DROPS" does, and that is the reason why it will give immediate relief and so many different diseases. A test of "5-DROPS" will prove all that we claim.

**est "5-DROPS" Free**  
One bottle will be mailed free of charge to every reader of this paper upon Cut out the coupon and send to us with your name and address. Write today.



**FREE COUPON**  
No. 227.  
Send to Mr. Pleasant, 160 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. for one free sample and 100 free drops. Send to Swanson's Rheumatic Cure Co., Chicago, and you will be sent a free sample and 100 free drops. "5-DROPS" free, postpaid.

our druggist for the Swanson Phil. a cure for constipation, price 25cts.

YSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

**DR. KING CURES MEN**  
am an old-time doctor, "curing" to have had a quarter back a century of experience as treatment of these diseases peculiar to men. I have the best for the past FIVE-YEARS. TRADITION PROVES that my method of treatment are up to date in every respect, and having been used for over 50 years, I think sufficient to demonstrate the superiority of my method. I have a sufficient confidence and faith in my treatment to offer to the afflicted a guarantee of NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED.

**VARICOCELE** I cure this disease without operation, and my treatment the works blood vessels congealed condition. The organs are restored to their natural size, view and strength and circulation re-established.

**CONTRACTED SUTURE** I can cure strictures without the scalpel or knife, by an application which may be applied to the strictures and cure the strictures completely. The treatment is painless and in most cases the strictures are removed within a few days.

**LOSS OF MANLY VISION** I can cure this loss in the power of manhood. If so, I will restore to you what you have lost; the full vigor of manhood, which may be the result of sexual failure, or any other cause. I can cure the loss of all the complications of manhood, and cure the loss of all the poisons from the system, and this without the use of mercury or any other drug.

**PRIVATE DISEASES** Newly contracted cases cured. All burning and itching, inflammation and discharge stopped in 24 hours. I have never had a case of syphilis or gonorrhoea which has not been cured. The organs are restored to their natural size, view and strength and circulation re-established.

**CONTRACTED BLOOD POISON** It may be in its primary stage; but can be hereditary or contracted in early days. You can all the complications of manhood, and cure the loss of all the poisons from the system, and this without the use of mercury or any other drug.

**THE MENACE OF BOXING** The full list of evils which may be laid at the door of pugilists has never yet been mentioned. One of the chief dangers has never yet been mentioned.

**IMMEDIATE AND PROSTATIC DISEASES** I can cure all irritation, frequent desire, stoppage, pain in back, brick-dust piles, frequent urination, and catarrhal conditions.

**TIRES** I can cure you within 10 days. No detection of business; no side effect or signature used.

**CONTRACTED TROUBLE** I can cure you within 10 days. No detection of business; no side effect or signature used.

**REFERENCES** I can cure you within 10 days. No detection of business; no side effect or signature used.

**DR. KING** I can cure you within 10 days. No detection of business; no side effect or signature used.

**ATLANTIC CITY** I can cure you within 10 days. No detection of business; no side effect or signature used.

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**ATLANTIC CITY** I can cure you within 10 days. No detection of business; no side



# I LIKE TO BE YOUR PORTER

OLLINGER TO BOLLINGER.

Brothers Hadn't Met for Fifteen Years.

## ONE PLANNED A SURPRISE

"COME BACK TOMORROW," THE OTHER SAID.

Unconventional in the extreme was the method employed by Walter Bollinger, a prosperous merchant of Roswell, N. M., to introduce himself to his brother, Melvin Bollinger, proprietor of the Walhalla Hall, St. Louis, after a separation of 15 years.

The young man from New Mexico applied his St. Louis relative for a position as in his establishment and had the satisfaction of seeing the latter seriously consider the application.

It was not until after the St. Louisan declined to grant the application that brother changed his form of address identically to indicate his identity.

Then there was a doubly delightful return, the celebration of which was at reports still in progress.

The meeting of the Bollingers occurred noon Friday in the cafe of the Walhalla Hall building, Tenth and Franklin

Walter Bollinger arrived at Union Station from Roswell at 7:30 Friday morning. He had not written his brother of his future, intending to completely surprise him, as Melvin Bollinger is familiarly

### MET THE PORTER.

Without stopping for breakfast he took first car downtown. On the way he tried to go into his brother's place of business, engage in conversation, and see Bollinger would recognize in the Roswell businessman the boy he had last seen "overbuckering" on a Kansas ranch.

On he entered the cafe about 8 o'clock, nothing was in sight. Only the Jim Gamble, was there.

He was grumbling because the morning John Brown, had failed to sur-

New Year celebration sufficiently

car and he (Jim) was compelled to

early in the chilly morning, after worked until after midnight.

Happy thought struck the young man New Mexico.

"I ask for that job myself," he said surprise of Gamble.

"Dear brother," he added, "and I'll

agreed that it would be a very

Walter Bollinger sat down

his brother, whose family apart-

in the Walhalla building.

"Four hours, cheered the

the fun he would have when

"Red" diddy strong of a labor

"Red" had arrived before

one downstairs.

### BE THE PORTER."

porter entered, Gamble pointed

Walter Bollinger watched him

ped beside a billiard table.

Bollinger had his eyes fixed on

balls when he felt a light tap on

the shoulder.

He beheld a ruddy-faced young

a reddish mustache, who quietly

he would like a position as porter.

"I'm not sure I need one," said

stranger told him he understood

had quit, but the proprietor an-

that "John" had simply failed to

that morning and, as he was a

man, he would give him a day to re-

before hiring a new porter.

"Back tomorrow and I'll see what

"added the proprietor very please-

I guess that's one on you," said

"Give me your hand," Bollinger extended his hand.

got the best of me," he said.

the stranger over carefully and

when he got in. Then he asked

came from. When his brother

Roswell," the mystery was

longer knew it was his little

that he held and he ex-

pected.

"—kid, I wouldn't have

a hundred years."

### ROYAL GUEST.

Walter G. Bollinger, general

merchandise of Roswell,

royal guest in Walhalla,

been entertained so con-

has not yet been able to

final purpose of his trip

in a stock of plumbing

years of age. Melvin Bol-

They last met at the ranch of

there near Utica, Kan., when

and Melvin 16.

who was then a widower,

Kan., one year before,

children were given to various

is brothers' ranch to make

and Walter went to Denver

trading. After leav-

he went South, was married

to Roswell, at the son's

father-in-law, who has a

in a hotel there

of over a half dozen

hey all call him "Doo"

the entire 15 years we-

ried of his presence

last letter, though,

was because I wrote

to send me a plumb-

guessed who I was

in Roswell. I want

my brother, though

politely and nice-

a job."

no the proprietor

year ago, had

to buy out the

"austr. for whom

"Doo" is the first

and sisters he

Red Rothermel of

of Waukena,

who reside near

er, a contractor

Bollinger, a con-

## BEAUMONT "GUSHER" STOPS STREET CARS

J. J. Conroy, who announces himself as a "Gusher" from Beaumont, Tex., blocked two St. Louis street car lines Saturday night for 15 minutes and delayed 600 people who were either coming to the theaters or going home from work.

The Texan declared that cars are being

run at too high a speed in the city and his mission to reduce the speed by stopping a few cars.

At about 10:30 P. M. on Spring Avenue, east bound track of the Suburban at Eighteenth and Carr streets about 7 o'clock last night and began a close dance. The motorman of the first car stopped, got out, ran along the track and shouted to the man to vacate the track.

The trespasser stood stupefied, and did

not budge when the motorman forced the car fender against his legs. While the car crew tried to reason with the Texan, Conroy defied the crew to remove him, and they went in search of a policeman. A policeman from the 10th division arrived at the scene of the blockade. Conroy ran toward Wash street.

He stopped at Eighteenth and Wash and stood on the Suburban track.

At that point, he would stand on one track and then on the other, and in eight minutes had stopped all eight cars. The man was in danger, and were reluctant to attempt to remove him from the tracks by force.

The passengers on the cars gaped and laughed with the attention he attracted.

He had an ax and a revolver. Patrolman Jimmies arrived and arrested him. Conroy resisted and his head was injured. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he will be held for observation.

The Hungarian House of Representatives is the largest in the world. It has 700

representatives.

Local Union No. 15, gave their annual masquerade reception New Year's eve, at Northwest Turn and Landerkram Hall, 3310 East Avenue, with an attendance of 1600. The judges, after long deliberation, decided that the costumes worn by the following named guests were the prize-winners:

Ladies' costumes—First, Miss Zimmerman of 3349 Oregon avenue; second, Miss Anna Roelke of 3311 South Eighteenth street; third, Miss Selma Lorenz of 3329 South Seventh street; fourth, Miss Nettie Lorenz of 3329 South Seventh street; fifth, Miss Celia

Roelke of 3311 South Eighteenth street.

Local costumes—First, Oscar Roelke of 3311 South Eighth street; second, Al J. Nelson of 161 Franklin avenue; fourth, Morris of 3326 Kensington avenue; fifth, Charles Dyer of 3316 Kensington avenue.

Men's' costumes—First, Mr. J. Michaelman of 3324 North Market street; second, Al J. Hall of 3316 North Division street; third, John Hall of 3316 North Division street; fourth, John Hall of 3316 North Division street; fifth, H. Brueggemann of 3316 North Division street.

Berlin will shortly possess a motor car 200 yards long.

Local costumes—First, Oscar Roelke of 3311 South Eighth street; second, Al J. Nelson of 161 Franklin avenue; fourth, Morris of 3326 Kensington avenue; fifth, Charles Dyer of 3316 Kensington avenue.

Men's' costumes—First, Mr. J. Michaelman of 3324 North Market street; second, Al J. Hall of 3316 North Division street; third, John Hall of 3316 North Division street; fourth, John Hall of 3316 North Division street; fifth, H. Brueggemann of 3316 North Division street.

Berlin will shortly possess a motor car 200 yards long.

# OUR 59<sup>th</sup> SEMI-ANNUAL CLEAN-UP SALE

WILL BE TRIUMPHANTLY LAUNCHED IN EVERY ONE OF OUR 32 DEPARTMENTS TOMORROW MORNING PROMPTLY AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The thousands of St. Louisans who have so eagerly awaited this event of all bargain events, will now have an opportunity of reveling in the most generous value distributing ever attempted by any house in the west. We've had our season, and a brilliant one it has been indeed—and now, in keeping with our long established and imperative rule, ALL WINTER GOODS MUST GO IRRESPECTIVE OF COST OR LOSS. Every item mentioned is from our own regular stock, insuring its thorough reliability. The valuations are actual and represent their former selling prices. The wrecked prices at which they are now to be sold represent a saving to you far out of the ordinary. These sensational bargains prevail not alone Monday, but also Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, or as long as the lots last. Many lots however are limited, so early response is urged. (Today's Republic and Globe-Democrat mention other items equally seasonable and important. Look them up.)

Remember the selling commences Monday morning at 8 o'clock. Be on hand promptly and get your full share.

### Clean-Up Sale of Flannels.

Prices Tremendously Slashed.

75c to 90c Embroidered Flannel—white—1 to 3-in. silk embroidery on fine 36-inch flannel—reduced to 47c

23c Elderdown Flannel—3/4 pink and light blue, pink and grey, only—reduced to 12c

25c Flannels—white or pink, extra 25c value—reduced to 15c

40c Flannels—white or all-wool, scarlet, navy or gray—reduced to 22c

10c and 12 1/2c Flannellets—yard wide mill remnants, 1 to 5 yards—dark colors—reduced to 3c

50c French Flannels—stripes and figures—3 colors—33c quality—reduced to 25c

10c Flannellets—patterns and cloth, with all the effect of French Flannel—full color—reduced to 10c

25c Flannelette Skirt Patterns—full width and length—fancy borders all bottom and back—reduced to 15c

90c Wool Skirt Patterns—lib style—wide and long-stripped, with contrasting borders—several colors—reduced to each 49c

27c Black Rustling Taffeta—Our regular 85c quality—reduced to 58c

10c French Printed Velvets—Rich colorings and designs—regular 85c value—reduced to each 43c

19c Taffeta—Splendid for fancy waists and linings—33c quality—reduced to 19c

29c Corded Wash Silks—All the new shades—33c quality—reduced to 29c

19c Novelty Plaid Silks—Beautiful patterns—grand 50c value—reduced to 32c

50c Faded Wash Silks—Rich colorings—regular 50c value—reduced to 32c

19c Novelty Plaid Silks—Rich colorings—regular 50c value—reduced to 32c

50c Printed Velvets—Rich colorings—regular 50c value—reduced to 32c

19c Printed Velv

902

## Our Annual Balance Sheet

Dec. 31, 1902

accordance with our custom we herewith present our Annual "Balance Sheet" for your consideration. It tells of the growth and prosperity of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch during the ENTIRE YEAR OF 1902, both in CIRCULATION and ADVERTISING patronage.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

## CIRCULATION

SUNDAY	AVERAGE FOR YEAR 1902	177,135
	GAIN over 1901	18,254
DAILY	AVERAGE FOR YEAR 1902	98,521
	GAIN over 1901	3,679

## ADVERTISING

COLUMNS	TOTAL COLUMNS FOR YEAR 1902	22,226
	GAIN over 1901	3,120
WANT ADS	TOTAL NUMBER FOR YEAR 1902	413,501
	GAIN over 1901	56,473

LARGEST WEST OF  
THE MISSISSIPPI BY OVER

69,217 SUNDAY CIRCULATION  
3,753 COLUMNS OF ADVERTISING  
109,278 PEOPLE'S POPULAR WANT ADS

## AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.  
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, }

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the City of St. Louis, Mo., W. C. Steigens, Business Manager of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who deposes and says that the foregoing figures of circulation and advertising of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for the year 1902 are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.



Sworn to and subscribed before me the 2d day of January, 1903.  
My terms expires Aug. 14, 1905.

Notary Public,  
City of St. Louis, Mo.

## OUR GUARANTEE

 The Post-Dispatch will accept all advertising with the distinct and unequivocal guarantee that its paid circulation in the City of St. Louis and suburbs is greater than that of ANY TWO other morning or evening newspapers COMBINED; and that it has a larger paid circulation, SUNDAY or DAILY, THAN ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.



## COMPARISONS WITH NEAREST COMPETITORS

Circulation

**SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH** Sworn Average for the Year 1902 177,133  
Next Largest St. Louis Sunday Newspaper, Averaged from its published figures during year 1902, 107,918  
Sunday Post-Dispatch Excess Over Next Largest, 69,217

Advertising

**POST-DISPATCH** Total Columns During Entire Year 1902 22,226  
Next Largest St. Louis Newspaper, Total Columns During Year 1902, 18,473  
Post-Dispatch Excess Over Next Largest, 3,753

Want Ads

**POST-DISPATCH** Total During Entire Year 1902 413,501  
Next Largest St. Louis Newspaper, Total During Entire Year 1902, 304,223  
Post-Dispatch Excess Over Next Largest, 109,278

## LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER. Published by

PULITZER PUBLISHING CO., 210-12 N. Broadway.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.	
City and Suburb County.	BY MAIL IN ADVANCE.
Single copy.....	20
Single copy.....	50
12 issues.	100
12 issues.	150
12 issues.	200
12 issues.	250
12 issues.	300
12 issues.	350
12 issues.	400
12 issues.	450
12 issues.	500
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12 issues.	9950
12 issues.	10000

to the hint that \$70 will do if they will keep out of view when they most desire to be the whole show. It's too much like free textbooks for pauper children. The colonel who does not take all the splendor knows the boys will point at him with their thumbs and say: "He's no good; he can't afford it."

After all, the Kentucky custom is the best. Ambitious Georgians should decline the expensive honor in their own state and stop over in the Bluegrass State for a few weeks. Then they will be the proud possessors of a title good for life, a title that will survive the mutations of politics and the rise and fall of governors. It won't carry any uniform, but there will always be the legend that the title was won on some remote and fearless day, on the field of battle or of honor, sub. A legend arising out of the good nature, imagination or misinformation of his fellow townsmen is just as good as fact.

The statement that ex-Gov. Wm. J. Stone's lobby work for corporation clients is not in violation of the legal profession's code credits the profession with a low standard of ethics. But the statement is not to the point. The real question is, Does this conduct become a public man who aspires to be a statesman? Can the people afford to put a man who carries in his political and personal influence for lobby fees into an office of honor and trust? Imagine Senator Cockrell or Senator Vest lobbying for "Teas" and surreptitiously using his influence to secure state contracts, or legislation for corporations.

## THE PARKER PARDON CONSPIRACY.

The Post-Dispatch publishes today all the facts obtainable concerning the charge of J. A. McQuitty, editor of the Rockport Democrat, that Parker, the embossing ex-treasurer of Vernon County, paid \$1000 to secure his release from the state penitentiary through a sick pardon.

The Post-Dispatch gives the statements of all persons concerned in the case. McQuitty makes affidavit that the money was paid and that he was told by Carpenter, who handled it, that it was divided between ex-Gov. Stone, Hoss, and himself. Dr. Todd, former representative of Vernon County, who actually secured the pardon, says that no money was necessary and that no one offered him any money and if any money was taken, it was a case of "bleeding." Gov. Dockery says he issued the pardon on the sick certificate from the penitentiary physician and on Todd's representation.

It is a remarkable case and indicates the possibility of a pardon brokerage business being conducted in the penitentiary. It is the duty of the state legislature to investigate this case, to the end that all the facts may be obtained under oath, and the blame placed where it belongs. If convicts in the penitentiary are paying out money for pardons, the people should know exactly how the pardons are secured and who gets the money.

The Post-Dispatch prints also a review of ex-Gov. Stone's record in connection with the lobby and its work in endeavoring to control legislation and contracts for corporation clients. The record is convincing of that ex-Gov. Stone, who now seeks the highest legislative office in the gift of Missouri, held his services and personal and political influence for the highest bidder, the highest bid of all.

It is a remarkable case in which the career of Senator George Vest, which is sketched in the paper, points to a humiliating decline in the standard of character, integrity and capacity in the Missouri senatorship, if ex-Gov. Stone is able to enforce upon the Democratic majority of the state legislature the demand of the party machine that he be elected to the Senate against the will and judgment of most of the Democratic legislators.

How to make gold easily was discovered in Chicago some years ago, and now a Chicagoan is to draw lightning enough from the upper air to produce light and power in inexhaustible quantities. Another Chicago man has discovered how to perpetually protect iron from rust, corrosion and electrocution. Show him Chicago bring all his discoveries to St. Louis in 1904 the world will be greatly astonished.

The Threshing Machine Trust is organizing to squeeze the farmers, just as if Congress had not met and the President in his message had not mentioned oppressive combinations. The combines do not appear to be in the least frightened at any kind of anti-trust talk.

More money is being turned into the "conscience fund" at Washington every year. Either the American conscience is becoming better or more people with troublesome consciences are becoming each year. At present the morals of the case seem a little dubious.

There is not in all his speeches one which will become a classic. What he had to say was constructed in words and phrases to reach the ear of the man before him, not the distant eye of him who might read. His speeches had no literary permanence; they were of the day, the occasion; graceful, polished at points, rude and even uncouth, if the occasion demanded; filled with anecdote, apt illustration and strange

bursts of passion. Stenography caught

most of his life, but it was not to be the

standard of record which he set.

It was not until he came to the

Senate that he was able to speak

with the same fluency and power as

he did in the House.

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# ROYAL RUNAWAY WRITES TO THE POPE ASKING FOR A D

Princess Louise Tells the Pontiff All About Her Intolerable Life With Her Brutal Husband, and Recalls Similar Case in Which the Holy Father Severed Hateful Marital Bonds.

## HER LOVE FOR HANDSOME GIRO

### SHE SAYS WILL LAST THROUGH LIFE

Wires and Sends Letters Every Day to Learn How the Children Are Getting Along, but No Answer Comes, and That, She Tells the Post-Dispatch, Is the Hard Part of Her Present Position.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1903, by the Press Publishing Co.)

GENEVA, Switzerland, Jan. 3.—"Never, never will I go back there. Never would I return to the position of princess. They are slaves, aristocratic slaves to etiquette, slaves, nothing else."—Louise d'Antoinette, Crown Princess of Saxony.

"Divorce or no divorce; married or not married, we will live together always. Madame, the crown princess, has herself written to the Pope, laying all the circumstances before him."—M. Giron, the crown princess' lover.

Such were the emphatic, aye, passionate, declarations the eloping Crown Princess of Saxony and Andre Giron, formerly the French tutor of the royal children, made to the Post-Dispatch correspondent.

"But it is said that it will be impossible to get the Pope's consent to a divorce, as canonical grounds cannot be alleged, and, as Catholics, you cannot be married unless the Pope annuls the previous marriage," the Post-Dispatch correspondent remarked.

"In writing to him," Giron responded, "madame quoted an instance in which the Vatican granted annulment of marriage under similar circumstances."

#### PRINCESS RELIES ON LADY MARY HAMILTON'S CASE.

Giron did not cite the instance relied upon, but the Post-Dispatch correspondent has reason to believe that it is the case of Lady Mary Hamilton, a sister of the late Duke of Hamilton, who married the present Prince of Monaco, and separated from him at the end of a month. On the plea that she was not a consenting party to the contract and wedded against her will, the Pope annulled the marriage.

Lady Mary subsequently married Count Laszli Festetics. The only son of this union committed suicide last week by hanging himself from the bars of a window in a room in an asylum for the insane, where he had been confined.

This case obviously is not paralleled to that of the Crown princess. But the latter clearly meditates getting a civil divorce, if not a religious separation, and Lachenal, her lawyer in Geneva, is making inquiries concerning the possibilities of doing so.

#### GOING TO LIVE IN PARIS WHEN THEY DARE LEAVE GENEVA.

"It is said that you intend to live in Paris," the Post-Dispatch correspondent said. "Yes," replied the princess, "I have only spent 12 days of my life in Paris, but I love it. We will live with economy for ourselves, but will cultivate art. When we can safely do so, we will go there. At present, I am advised that we could be arrested on French soil. So, if we had gone to Mentone, we should now be in prison. Indeed, we are prisoners here, as we cannot leave the canton of Geneva. But it is a beautiful prison."

The first impression, on seeing the eloping crown princess and her Belgian cavalier, is one of surprised disillusionment.

#### PEN PORTRAIT OF PRINCESS.

Picture a short, thin German "frau," without a trace of color in her face, her eyes light gray, her hair a dull silvery-brown, her features very slight, her material, slender woman dressed in severe black, black felt sailor hat, thick, black, loose-fronted tailor-made reefer coat, reaching nearly to her knees, short black cloth skirt, flat-bottomed boots, a substantial umbrella across her arm and a spacious black tourist's satchel slung over her shoulder; a figure, without distinction, without style. Such is the heroine of the latest European royal scandal.

She was leaving the Hotel d'Angleterre for a morning walk, and by her side was a tall, youthful-looking man, her in hand, showing dark hair brushed off high, rather an intellectual forehead, a large, slightly hooked nose; a somewhat weak mouth, with thin lips not concealed by a faint, faint smile; skin almost receding; quick, intelligent, sympathetic dark eyes. In face and figure, Giron is a mere boy. He might be 18, while the crown princess looks all of her 32 years.

The Hotel d'Angleterre is an excellent but unpretentious hotel. On the first floor looking across the lake at Mont Blanc, they occupy two bedrooms with a small salon between.

The crown princess has suddenly and completely cast aside luxury and state royalty. She now lives the same quiet, comfortable existence as do the ten or a dozen other persons staying at the hotel, who consist chiefly of women with young children.

There are only two points on which the crown princess differs from them, and those are from necessity, not inclination. The princess has been staying in private with Giron, because she dislikes to be stared at, and she goes round every morning to a hair dresser on the Rue de Mont Blanc to get her hair arranged, as she has no maid, and has forgotten the art of doing it herself.

**GREET THE CORRESPONDENT.** When the Post-Dispatch correspondent desired to see the princess, Giron first told him she had received only two representatives of the newspapers, one Austrian and one German, in order to acquaint her own people with her case and intentions.

However, after some negotiations, the Post-Dispatch correspondent was ushered into their salon.

The room was furnished in the fashion of the stereotyped Swiss hotels, with white lace blinds on long French windows, two arm chairs, a couch, upholstered in dark red velvet, two tables with damask covers, and three ordinary chairs disposed about the room.

The crown princess was seen in bunches of flowers here and there, chiefly white, and a refined woman's presence was denoted by the faintly perfumed atmosphere and a couple of dainty bonbon boxes, presents from Giron.

There also remained the German Christmas tree, with its glistening silvered balls, a memento, surely, of the strange Yuletide this archduchess and crown princess has ever spent.

The crown princess was seated near a window reading. She was dressed in a light silk blouse of very plain make, while she still wore a black walking skirt. Her hair was neatly coiled at the back of her head. She did not wear any ornament except a ring with a single pearl.

When she speaks, her eyes light up her face. Her manner is extremely pleasant

as a measure of prudence. I said 30 francs (\$30) insurance upon them and handed the policy to Madame. But the German minister (at Brussels) warned Giron (the brother) "He accepted them, he would

charge us 100 francs."

She said nothing of the crown prince or of her life at the Dresden court, but

## Princess Louise, Her Abandoned Babies and Her Brothers.



SUMMER RESIDENCE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SAXONY.

them. Besides, I had forgotten the import tax of 10 per cent on the declared value.

#### AN INFAMOUS LIFE.

"My brother, being merely a military officer, could not produce 30,000 francs (\$30,000) for the import duty, so they have been sent back to Geneva and at this moment lie in a bank here. It has been said, too, that I tried to make away with madame's jewels, sending them to my brother."

"It is an infamous lie!"

The princess interfered with feeling:

"The monsieur paid the insurance and handed me the policy and the receipt, so the jewels remained absolutely at my disposal."

#### LONGS FOR CHILDREN.

"My sole sorrow," the princess responded, "is that I cannot have news of my children, have written and telegraphed daily to Dresden for word, but there comes no answer."

"It is said that, because I was a princess, I should be denied the right any other woman, in my circumstances, could assert to see her children."

"I shall persevere until at least right is recognized."

"It cannot be taken from me. It is all I ask of the crown prince."

"They hope, doubtless, by keeping you apart from your children to induce you to return to Dresden," the correspondent remarked.

Then it was that the princess earnestly spoke the words quoted at the head of this dispatch.

"Never, never will I go back there. Never would I return to the position of princess. They are slaves, aristocratic slaves to etiquette—slaves, nothing else."

Her glances toward Giron were melting, though tenderness, almost embarrassing to the third party. But she really seemed oblivious of everyone's presence in those moments, and, in speaking of her love for Giron, she displayed a lack of reserve quite abnormal.

#### SHADOWED BY COURT SPY.

While the princess was speaking, she displayed fervor and determination, but, while, she has softness of disposition, which left an agreeable impression. She is not handsome, nor even what is called good looking.

Her photograph conveys an idea of a woman of much more striking presence and character than she can really lay claim to being.

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#### LAWYER WANTS NO FEFE.

There is no doubt that on French soil they could be arrested on complaint of the husband that his wife was living with another man. Lachenal has "omm,"—a word, also, to the assertion that they could be arrested in England, which is distinctly a mistake, since they have committed no criminal offense against the English law.

Lachenal is one of the foremost advocates of law in Switzerland. For years he was

President of the Swiss Confederation. Yet

he is modest and frugal are these Swiss Republiques that this eminent citizen lives in a poor, almost shabby apartment. But he has a dignity that no money could impart and is held in the highest honor by his fellow countrymen.

But her uncle, Archduke John, did the same without any such excuse.

Her brother, Archduke Leopold, has followed his example for no apparent intelligent reason.

#### GIRON SCORES PRINCE.

The only explanation possible is that this branch of the Hapsburg family is infected with the anti-aristocratic malice.

She said nothing of the crown prince or

of her life at the Dresden court, but

she was silent in this matter.

He has undertaken to defend

princes' interests without

any compensation.

"I received w

speaking subsequently, Giron said to the correspondent:

"How irksome, how odious life with the crown prince was for her I cannot express. He is without capacity for sympathy, is as stupid and uniformed in the mind as a boy of 10.

"Madame loves reading, loves art, loves music. They were her resources. He absolutely feared them."

"She must not read the newspapers be-

cause they spread injurious ideas."

"She must not read romances because

they do not respect the conventionalities. "She must not cultivate any innocent pastime because it was undignified. And she must not even enjoy music because it unsettled the mind. She must do nothing but live according to etiquette, never forgetting that she was to be Queen some day."

"The Saxon people disliked the crown prince. They adored her."

"It is said everywhere that they loved her," the correspondent commented.

"Adored, I say," repeated Giron, with emphasis. "She was charitable and treated everyone, high and low, like a human being, not as though they were created to stand in awe of her."

"We were never deceived in them. In a bank here in the first instance had we thought of them. The documents relating to them are now deposited with Mr. Lachenal, our lawyer. Madame gave them to him."

"You are happy, then, madame," the Post-Dispatch correspondent suggested.

The existence led at the Hotel d'Angleterre by Giron and the crown princess is simple and regular.

#### THEY LIVE SIMPLY.

The crown princess rises every morning at 6:30 o'clock, while it is still dark, and reads and answers letters, assisted by Giron. About 8, having had chocolate, she goes with Giron for a walk of half an hour, usually along the lakeside away from the town. She returns and at 10 is accompanied to the hair-dresser's by Giron, who leaves her usually and returns in half an hour.

They then take a walk through the streets, occasionally going on trains to the suburbs, very rarely hiring a cab.

At 1 o'clock they lunch, the meal being selected from the table d'hôte, and consists of dish of meat, one vegetable and dessert followed by coffee. One bottle of light wine, with mineral water, suffices for the day. Then comes a walk of an hour in the afternoon, with usually a visit to Lawyer Lachenal. They return to the hotel, leave at 7 and retire at 10:30.

The crown princess has only been seen in Geneva in different dresses since her arrival in Geneva. But one of the plainest descriptions. One was bought in Geneva ready made at a store on Rue de Rhone.

She is watched with cat-like stealth

every time they leave the hotel by

agents, a detective from the Dresden police who lives on the same floor.

He has been warned by the Swiss au-

thorities that if he gives ground to com-

plain he will be put across the frontier.

So he is careful to do his work as un-

obtrusively as possible.

He sits in his room all day with a door

closed commanding theirs. He telepho-

nates each evening of their movements.

It is said that he has a warrant for their

arrest to be served immediately they leave

the canton of Geneva, but Lawyer La-

chenal informs the correspondent that no war-

rant could be obtained in any canton until

the parties effected were sworn to be with-

in its confines. He holds that Giron and the

crown princess are safe only in this man-

ner, and would be liable to arrest in any

other in the confederation.

She also said:

"I have no feeling of regret or repentance

for what I have done. I acted after matu-

rately considering everything. And I am

convinced that I have done right. If the

world knew all I have suffered, then it

might judge me fairly."

Wednesday morning, the correspond-

ent was in the hotel vestibule with a man

and a woman entered, the man bearing

wrapped in a paper, a small bunch of flowers.

He was low-sized, rather stout with

fair mustache and hair, wearing a black

bowler hat, heavy dark overcoat and trou

# The Greatest of All Days

## Begins Tomorrow Mor

we begin a greater Clearing Sale than St. Louis known. Many factors have contributed to remarkable sale.

Our fixed and inexorable policy to sacrifice stock carry it over stock-taking.

The largely augmented stock of merchandise, in two months ago, when we opened the Barr

ied to this, the remarkable weather conditions placed many manufacturers in a position where their merchandise for the ever-ready Barr cash made tremendous concessions.

We offer public unparalleled opportunities to purchase goods of all kinds at prices which make it easy to buy now.

### Dress Goods.

in Store, First Floor.)  
od are the bargain  
ar's Black Goods are  
procurable and the cut  
imp you to add largely  
e.

Granite Sutting, now at

all wool Fancy Canvas  
ge (sponged); now at \$3.00

all wool Cheviot, Hop-  
sue; now at \$3.50 a

wool Unfinished Wor-  
zibeline; now at \$3.50 a

Mohair Zibeline; now at

Brocade Mohair Zibeline;  
year.

the Waistings; reduced to

Goods Den\*

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re practically  
the shelves.

applied Pillow Tops  
or wall decorations.

slightly soiled, half  
made, cross stitch  
ers, reduced one-third

bions reduced from 50c

overed with silk and  
rom \$1.00 to \$3.00.

work, in all colors, \$e  
o a box.

dy soiled novelties that  
to 25c and 10c each,  
nd.

some Cluney and Bat-  
ter Pieces and Scarfs;  
er actual value.

ay Calendars,  
Picture Books, re-  
e 15c each.

### Clothing Millinery.

(Second Floor, Main Store.)  
some white Trimmed Hats, all colors;  
one white reception hats in this  
regular price, \$12.50 to \$20.00 each. Clear-  
ing sale price, \$6.00 to \$9.00. (Get a  
chance.)

150 Trimmed Hats, mostly black; all  
new and fresh; \$7.50 to \$12.50 each.  
The price for the Clearing Sale we mark  
them all at one price, \$6.00 and  
up.

150 Ready-to-Wear Trimmed Hats, mostly  
black; \$2.50 to \$5.00 goods. While they  
last the clearing price will be \$1.50 each.

About 150 shopping and school Hats in  
a variety of colors, all good; \$6.00 and  
up; goods for 25c each.

1 large table of Ready-to-Wear Hats,  
just in; our price was \$4.50 to \$7.50 each;  
all go at one price for this sale, \$3.00  
each.

1 lot of Chenille and Net Boas, \$7.50 to  
\$12.50; must close them out; price,  
\$2.00 each.

Wash Silks, the best quality, \$3.50; were  
\$1.50.

Striped Tussore, 40c; were \$1.00.

Foulard Silks, 50c; were \$1.00 and  
up.

Colored Moire Silks, 50c; were \$1.00.

Colored Moire Silks and Grou de Londre,  
one; were \$1.00.

Wash Printed Taffetas and Louisines,  
one; were \$1.00.

Black Figured Satin, 60c; were \$1.00.

Black Figured Satin, 60c; were \$1.00.

Black Brocaded Satin, \$1.50; were \$1.00.

Black Brocaded Satin, \$1.50; were \$1.00.

Black Brocaded Satin, \$1.50; were \$1.00.

Remnants of all kinds at greatly re-  
duced prices—many less than half price.

### Cafe and Grill Room

CARTER'S ORCHESTRA.

Program for Week of January 5.

March, "Aide-de-Camp" ... Lesser

Selection, "The Prince of  
Pilzen" ... Lueders

"Little Flirt," Marcus ... Bendix

Selection, "Mr. Pickwick" ... Klela

Cornet Solo, "The Holy City" ... Adams

Sextet, "Lucia di  
Lammermoor" ... Donizetti

Selection, "Floradora" ... Stuart

March, "Soldiers of Fortune" ... Austin

T. M. CARTER, Director.

### New White Goods for 1903. (First Floor, Main Store, North End.)

New Long Cloth and Nainsook for ladies' and children's wear; very cheap.

45 pieces of White Mercerized Pongee, an  
English Oxford, in white, in handsome patterns—price

1 case of soft-finish White Warp  
Plaid—a special value.

See our Indian Madras Shirtings  
in stripe effects, at

1 small case of real German Piquee—  
mercerized, size at

1 case of White English Percale.

See our lovely fancy Marcellles in  
mercerized, size at

Those handsome English Oxfords in striped  
and new designs and mercerized yarns all  
through are the loveliest fabrics

ever imagined—price 50c and...

We are showing the latest novelties in  
vestments, made from finest yarns in  
the basket and many new pat-  
terns—50c to

25c Irish Linen Etamine in embroidered  
effect—one of our new white waist  
fabrics—price, yard

1.25c

Wash Linens.

This is the housekeeper's carnival week,  
when she revels in linen bargains. Choices  
additions of napery for her tables. Towels for  
chambers and kitchen, pretty lunch  
cloths and pieces for various functions are  
here in great variety, less priced than  
you'll find them elsewhere in St. Louis.

25c Damask Cloths, J. S. Brand, at  
\$1.50; reduced, at 40 per cent less than  
mill price.

177 dozen 4x4 sizes, at 50 per cent less  
than mill price.

150 pieces of Silked Cheviot, a lovely mer-  
cerized waist fabric, in white, cream and ecru; very cheap.

See our special bargain in English Long  
Cloth, 12-yard bolts

at a bolt

\$1.10

A small lot of finest English Nainsook, 40  
inches wide, 16-yard bolts

at a bolt

\$1.95

20 pieces of fine yard-wide Manchester  
linen, Piquee, only

1.25c

1 case of real German Piquee.

See our special skirt fabric, at

1.25c

1 case of White English Percale.

See our lovely fancy Marcellles in  
mercerized, size at

1.25c

1 case of White English Percale.

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mercerized, size at

1.25c

# Great Evening Sales

## January Fifth, 1903.

### Barr's Great Sale of White Underclothes.

On Second Floor of Main Store, North End.

d Floor,  
in Store.)partment  
sses' and  
ers, Silker Coats for a  
all this fall's  
are to be  
00 Coats.  
00 Coats.sweat Coats, for  
Winter Coats.  
Winter Coats.  
Winter Coats.my odds and ends  
have been reduced  
Muffs, Storm  
Coats.sweat Coats—all colors, in-  
cts, rts, rts.  
sleve to be sold out-  
w and neat patterns  
ows:  
h Wrappers.sweat Coats—all colors  
300—made to be  
ain Coats.  
ain Coats.

## Flannel Dept.

for Main Store.)  
Striped Scotch Flannels;  
made down to 12c a yd.  
for many French Flannels for  
Kimons; down to 3c.  
and 5c. 75 embroidered  
terme; down to \$2.00 each.  
and 5c. 75 embroidered  
Woolen Petticoats:  
each.  
Melton Cloth; worth \$1.00;  
d. Back Clothing; worth  
\$1.00 per yard.Main Store)  
less than early season cost  
25 pieces of this 25-inch  
yd. skirt lengths, and dress  
ed down to nearly half price.These are not "sale goods,"  
what that means.new—round toes, kid tine  
s, broken sizes, \$1.5010c, 15c, 20c  
do or  
10c, 15c, 20c  
50c  
Lace  
15c, 20c  
Cult  
25c  
2.50Patent Lace Shoes,  
sized soles, medium toes  
vis. \$3.00—reduced to \$3.50

tion Departments.

ware that are always necessary  
to be picked up now at merely nominalElastic Hose Supporters; were 25  
for 10c pair.  
men Corset Laces, 25 yards long; were  
dosen, for 25c dozen.and 5c. 75 Garage Tape; was to bundle;  
do bundle.no quality Cotton Bone Casing; was  
do for 25c piece.Cult Satin Sewing Pins, all sizes;  
do dozen, for Dozen.no quality Stockinet Dress Shields, all  
for 10c pair.

sizes black and white.

do for Dozen.

# 500 THOUSAND DOLLARS PAID FOR PARKER'S PARDON

itor McQuitty Charges That Ex-Gov. Wm. J. Stone and Others Got the Money Raised by the Friends of the Convict Ex-Treasurer of Vernon County.

## THE POST-DISPATCH PRESENTS ALL THE FACTS IN THIS REMARKABLE CONSPIRACY AGAINST JUSTICE

J. McQuitty, editor of the Roche-  
mo, Democrat, has publicly charged  
order to secure his release from the  
penitentiary, Frank A. Parker  
a fund of \$1000, of which ex-Gov.  
J. Stone, Granville S. Hoss (Stone's  
law partner), and George B. Car-  
starphen, a clerk in the office of the  
secretary, were the beneficiaries.

was treasurer of Vernon County  
over 1892, he was convicted on an  
attempting him with the embezzlement  
of county funds, amounting to \$55.  
total defalcation amounted to  
\$600.

remaining \$15,000, for which Parker  
not held criminally responsible. Because  
of technicalities barring further pro-  
secution, was taken from the county's school

pleaded guilty and was sentenced  
one and one-half years in the penitentiary  
Circuit Judge H. C. Timond. Mr.  
the prosecuting attorney, had rec-  
ognized that the prisoner be given the  
imprisonment under the law, which is  
bars.

### GROUNDS FOR PARKER'S PARDON.

surrendered to the authorities  
City, Parker was permitted to  
parlor of the jailer's house.  
imprisonment commenced

13, 1901, Gov. Dockery  
pardon, acting on the rec-  
on of the prison physician,  
that the prisoner was  
ith tuberculosis and dia-  
us and that further con-  
ould endanger his life." He  
ited this certificate to the

spatch has made a careful  
of the case, and submits the  
have presented themselves.

convinced the Parker ob-  
which he paid to attorneys  
led to believe could and  
in a free man.  
these attorneys? What  
to earn this \$1000 fees  
had they hope to a-  
pardon of a convicted  
ey residents of Ver-  
horized to speak for  
whom?

the gov-  
an at-  
with this

HE WAS BLEED.

erry I paid that money now,"  
arker, as he was leaving the  
ary. "If I thought I was go-  
get a sick pardon it wouldn't  
n necessary."

sentative J. D. Todd of Vernon  
who worked for Parker's par-  
the ground that he was help-  
incurable and would die with-  
ays, declared to the Post-Di-  
Parker paid a cent to  
sure his liberty he was  
he persons who took his  
"bodiers."

ied that Mr. Parker's at-  
and Bowkers, took no part  
proceedings.

ited to the Post-Di-  
d collect a pardon fund  
was shared among "some  
not entitled to it." Be-  
ould not discuss the matter.  
it imperative to go outside  
ity for assistance, and he  
rives of an influential St.

who openly acknowledged  
working in his behalf was  
who is closely identi-  
with ex-Gov. William  
representing him in Im-  
and Kimbrough Stone, who  
of his father, their of-  
the Missouri Trust building.  
Carstarphen affirmed the  
of the Post-Di-  
that intermediary of Parker and  
is silent as to the details  
ations.

was not waited upon by  
oss or Kimbrough Stone, the  
bans in the effort to get  
aid.

ask nor did they receive  
agement from the citizens  
ity.

A. Parker's multitude of  
absolutely nothing of these  
ers working to liberate

### LAWYERS INTERESTED.

ouis law firm was kept busy  
It interviewed Dr. Todd,  
up the case, brought Dr.  
certified to Parker's condi-  
City; called on Parker  
and, according to the affi-  
McQuitty, received Parker's  
G. B. Carstarphen.

the penitentiary show that  
his confinement there, re-  
the funds some \$300, wh-  
immediately. McQuitty, w-  
agent. Carstarphen got the  
well, it was turned over  
attorneys.

a fellow prisoner, loaned  
the balance of \$100 was  
contribution of friends  
s.

akes oath that the  
Parker's pardon be-  
after his arrival at  
y and the attor-  
"I'm on that or  
J. Stone

### STONE WAS THERE

ITOR MCQUITTY'S sword as-  
sertion that ex-Gov. Stone and  
S. Hoss were in Jefferson  
City and called at the penitentiary on  
the day Parker was taken there is  
verified by Aubrey Ewing, a  
clerk in the office of the sec-  
retary, who was there sheriff of Vernon County.

Mr. Ewing, on his return from Jefferson  
City, was asked by Andrew  
King, former prosecuting attorney of  
Vernon County, whom he saw there and he replied:

"The only persons I noticed were  
Gov. Stone and Mr. Hoss."

This information was imparted during  
the course of a casual conversa-  
tion concerning Ewing's trip to  
Jefferson City with Parker, and King  
thought nothing of it at the time.

ond term as treasurer of Vernon County  
when official thievery proved his undoing.  
His salary and fees gave him an income  
of \$1500 a year.

His recklessness began after the death  
of his first wife, Nevada is a quiet town.  
Its people love domesticity and find keen  
enjoyment in humble social functions.  
The "rounder" and the "high-flyer" are almost  
strangers to the community.

Yet Nevada's 9000 citizens have passed  
through trying periods. The loss of \$250,000  
in a bank failure and the shortage of several officials tended to disturb the municipal  
equilibrium.

### PARKER AROUSES CITIZENS' SUSPICIONS.

But no suspicion centered on Frank  
Parker until he openly flaunted his vices  
before the townspeople and laughed to  
scorn all caution. A Delilah charmed him  
to ruin. He maintained two establishments  
and in one day purchased at a local jew-  
elry store \$600 worth of diamonds for a  
woman. He made trips to Kansas City,  
St. Louis and finally went to San Francisco.  
He always "sistered" his fair companion  
as his "wife."

He bought horses and rigs and in one  
month was known to have spent more  
money than he could have earned as  
county treasurer in seven years.

Politically he was impregnable.

Some of his work to avoid detection and  
ward off his inevitable doom was worthy  
the genius of Jim the Penman.

The county treasurer was supposed to  
make quarterly reports. Time and again  
during the year 1898 Parker was pressed  
for a statement of his fiscal affairs, but  
always preferred plausible excuses.

### KITED CHECKS TO SAVE HIMSELF.

In April, 1898, a bond payment of \$13,000  
fell due. On a Thursday the county court  
issued a warrant on the county treasurer for  
this amount and at the same time or-  
dered him to make a full settlement of his  
affairs.

The bond to be redeemed was held by a  
St. Louis business man.

Parker was granted until Monday follow-  
ing his trial with the court's order.

On Saturday he went to the bank and  
deposited the warrant, which he was to  
have canceled, and secured credit for \$12,000.

Then he went to St. Louis, took up  
the bond and gave the holder thereof a  
check on the Bank of Nevada for \$13,000.

It was not possible for this check to  
reach the Nevada Bank, owing to the clearance  
at Kansas City, before 10 or 11 o'clock Monday morning.

The county court convened at 9 a. m.  
Parker entered with his books. Meanwhile  
he had procured \$13,000 from the bank on  
the warrant he had deposited there.

Asked if he had redeemed the bond Parker  
replied "affirmatively." Thus he was  
given credit for \$13,000, and when he  
presented the \$13,000 draft from the bank,  
he was told to take credit of \$25,000. This  
represented the amount of his shortage.

The court audited the books, and found  
them apparently all right.

Parker was saved. The news spread that  
his accounts were O. K., and then he  
plunged deeper into the mire. He sold  
between \$10,000 and \$15,000 worth of  
warrants to a man in Leavenworth, Kan.

These warrants should have been can-  
celed. Suit for recovery on them is now  
pending in the United States Court at  
Kansas City.

At the next session of court Parker was  
unable to make a report. A mass meeting  
of citizens was called, and the Vernon  
County Taxpayers' Association was formed.

Six hundred dollars was subscribed to  
defray the expenses of an examination of  
Parker's books.

### DODGEY SENDS A TELEGRAM.

Nothing was heard of Parker after he  
went to Jefferson City, until the rumor  
gained currency in Nevada on the morning  
of March 13, 1901, that "Frank Parker  
is out."

Citizens refused to credit the report. The  
prosecuting attorney, Mr. King, wired Gov.  
Dockery and received this reply:

"Please pardon our mistake of person  
physician and through error of your re-  
presentative, J. E. Todd. He can't live  
four months." A. M. DOCKERY.

The pardon aroused a storm of bitter  
indignation. Parker did not return to Ver-  
non County. He went to Tulsa, I. T.,  
where he is now living.

Frank A. Parker was not on his death-  
bed when he bade good-bye to prison life.  
He was not, as a letter from Gov. Dock-  
ery says, "in the hospital." He was, how-  
ever, a hospital detail and worked steadily  
in the drug department. This is shown by  
the penitentiary records and admitted by  
Dr. Todd.

There are a dozen men in the penitentiary  
today afflicted with incurable diseases and  
dying at the point of death.

One man, Trost, a highway robber, has  
been suffering with tuberculosis for seven  
and even a day and is confined his life  
is said to be shortened.

prison physician is not trying to  
an unfortunate man," said

"Was there any petition  
up the law?"

whom Parker had robbed to release  
him?"

"None that I know of."

"Did anybody in Vernon County ever  
ask you to work for Parker's pardon?"

"No."

"Then you simply took up the matter out  
of sympathy for the man partly because  
of his distressing condition, and partly out  
of sympathy for his family?"

"That is it exactly. I was moved solely  
by a desire not to see this man killed by  
confinement."

"Was Parker confined to his bed in  
the hospital at any time during his  
incarceration?"

"I never saw him in bed."

"Was he in the hospital when the  
pardon was granted?"

"He was not."

"Is it not a fact that he was only a  
hospital detail assigned to work and  
working regularly in the drug department?"

"That is true."

"Yet you considered that he would not  
live more than 90 days?"

"I more certainly did."

"Doctor, during your inspection of the  
penitentiary, did you ever notice any pris-  
oners afflicted as Parker was?"

"Now, if you'll let me go on," the doctor  
said, "I never saw any of them who were  
worse than Parker."

"You did not petition for their release?"

"No, but I asked the prison physician  
why he did not let them go, and he said,  
'What good would it do—where would they  
go to?'"

"Did you ever try for the pardon of any  
other prisoner besides Parker?"

"Yes, there was a man named Smith,  
who forged two notes, one for \$25.00  
and the other for \$2.80. He was sen-  
tenced on two counts, each for five  
years. The sentence of one was imposed  
Dec. 10, 1896, and the second Dec. 11, 1896. It was understood that  
the two sentences were to be co-operative;  
in other words, five years was to  
satisfy both. Now when I was in  
Jefferson City Smith had served five  
years and satisfied the judgment of  
the court. I presented these facts to  
Gov. Dockery, but he refused to par-  
don him and he was not pardoned until  
nearly two years afterward."

"Was there any necessity of Parker put-  
ting up \$600 or any other sum to insure his  
pardon from the penitentiary?"

"There was not."

"If he paid out any money in attorney  
fees or whatever you may please to  
call the payments it was simply  
bodle. You cannot quote me too  
strongly on this point."

The Post-Di- cannot give this  
tach public much publicity, so far as I am  
concerned. I am glad that it is receiving a  
thorough airing. Only today I met a man  
who told me that I was suspected of shar-  
ing in some double put up by Parker to get  
out of the penitentiary. I know that my  
offices in the matter may not have been  
appreciated by the people of Vernon County,  
but I have noted in the faith, and when  
I have come down under similar circum-  
stances I have always been successful.  
I have no doubt that my services were  
purely accidental. I believe him guilty of  
the charge of which he was convicted, and I  
had no sympathy for him as a man. He  
led a fast life, and I never thought he was  
the proper man to be treasurer of Vernon  
County, but the law distinctly says that  
where a prisoner's life is in danger from  
confinement it is the duty of the prison  
physician to recommend his pardon.

"I also desire to say," concluded Dr.  
Todd, "that there was no need of Dr. Calloway,  
because Stone, I believe, did not know him well  
and he would not be well known to me. He  
was a man of good character and I have  
no doubt that he would be well known to  
the public."

"I think he was all right."

"Did you see Parker on the day he left  
the penitentiary?"

"I did. He came around in the morning  
to bid me good-bye. He seemed surprised  
to me that if he had known the governor  
would pardon him on account of sickness he  
would not have parted with his money."

"That is, if he understood that he was  
entitled to a pardon on account of his sup-  
posedly dangerous condition he would not  
have raised a fund to pay others to bring  
him out of the penitentiary."

"Was he confined to bed?"

"No."

"How was he when he entered the pen-  
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# Stone, who hides the shells, succeed the Little Gian.

## THE CAREER OF A LEGISLATIVE AGENT

1ST

portant duty of Assembly, which City Wednesday, a United States age Graham Vest, pose public record of 24 years of cious and patriotic of the people of the at large be performed rests its, who control the swed candidates for William H. Wallace ex-Governor William

mer worthy of the Vest, who have not as active, but are candidates. ch today reviews the published from time to with the public record J. Stone.

**LOBBY.** first appeared in the lobby legislature during the season he went to Jefferson frequent conferences with natives and others who directing legislation. He only of the regular lobby, led by John H. Carroll in H. Phelps. Part of the Phelps to ex-Gov. Stone is to a clashing of their interests.

sure which Stone opposed as being of no benefit of this by a tax on behalf of the state. As the leg of the brewers, ex-Gov. the bill and button-holed on the subject. His argument an additional tax placed on discourage and seriously affect reates industries of the state, ex-governor's efforts and powe the bill was passed, and the yielding the state an annual \$300,000.

service Gov. Stone received a few, one check being for m. Tony Stuver, president of the Home Brewing

measure which was opposed by one at that session of the legislature, the bill providing that all foreign corporations in the state should make a deposit of \$200,000, superintendent of insurance to their customers against loss, the efforts and interests of the or the bill. This measure, a measure affecting rich and powerful corporations against which Stone was in a position to bring a bill to that previously mentioned to all foreign corporations to procure before attempting to do business state. The bill was introduced through the insistence of the independent department, the bill, which had been in committee, was finally passed in this session of the legislature. ex-Gov. Stone made his debut as a member of the scandalous activity of the state, which had caused indignation throughout the state.

**EXORCISM.** Stephens. An interview published by the Post-  
Tech, Nov. 20, ex-Gov. Lon V. Stephens, as that Gov. Stone practically ordered the state Senate in his own interest attempted to dictate the selection of a

the same time." Stephens said, "our political associate, James M. Selby, was at work organizing the House." A 1900 session of the legislature was most shameful in the history of Mis-

n in the payroll of the House and Senate were 400 clerks, among them embroiled Stone, son of ex-Gov. Stone. Their salaries cost the taxpayers \$100,000.

The St. Louis street railway trust was headed by that assembly. Among those who voted for the measure was Representative J. D. Todd of Vernon County. Mr. Todd repented of his action and made public apology for what he did at the House session two years ago.

He also expressed his regrets to James M. Selby, and the latter replied:

"Dr. Todd, you did right. Don't you know that in the last campaign Sam Fries gave us \$7000?"

Gov. Stone's influence was a factor in the warding of contracts for school books by the Boston Book Co. It was employed by the Boston Book Co. to induce the State Book Commission to award to that corporate body.

During his term of office as governor, Stone failed to procure the passage of a bill to regulate the book commission, with power vested in him to make recommendations. He failed, but the commission was created under Gov. Stephens' administration.

The ex-governor went to Jefferson City and intended with Gov. Stephens to appoint Mr. Spencer of Marshall, Mo., a member of the Senate.

Gov. Stephens did not consent at first, and ex-Gov. Stone said to him: "This is one favor I want from your administration. I would appreciate it under any condition, if you name Mr. Spencer."

He received the promise of Mr. Spencer, and at that interview, returning to St. Louis, ex-Gov. Stone to make the appointment.

This was followed by a letter from Mr. Spencer, the American Trust, the special object of which was to have the commission be "trust" the committee be "trust" any contracts.

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# Getting Together.

When people are invited to invest their money in a large enterprise, there are three questions that come to mind first:

First—Will my money be amply secured and safe?

Second—How will I know that the company in which I invested will use it for the purpose they agree, and that it will be honestly administered?

Third—What am I going to get out of it?

Our answer to the first question is that your security for every \$10.00 that you invest in the Preferred Stock of the University Heights Realty and Development Company is one front foot, 200 feet deep, of the finest unimproved residence property in the West End of St. Louis, and one-third of your money in the hands of the strongest bank in St. Louis to pay for the improvement of it.

Our answer to the second question is, that in order that there may not be any second question we have arranged with the strongest bank of St. Louis to act as trustees for the investors in the Preferred Stock of this company, insuring to them that every dollar received from the sale of the Preferred Stock will be used for only the purposes set forth in our agreements—the improvement of the land itself and the removal of the present mortgage, so that the Preferred Stock becomes the first and only mortgage on the land. In addition to this, this company is officered by a board of the best-known bank men in the city of St. Louis.

Our answer to the third question is that with your Preferred Stock you receive a bonus of 25 per cent of the Common Stock. The sale of 10 per cent of the improved land will refund your money together with 6 per cent interest, and the sale of the balance of the land will net a profit of over Two Millions of Dollars, to be divided amongst the Common Stockholders, of which you become one; in other words, as the land is sold, if it averages \$100 per front foot, it will bring us a total of Three Millions of Dollars. We predict, on the other hand, that St. Louis is today on the verge of the greatest boom in private residence property that it has ever had in its history, and it would not surprise the best-informed real estate men in St. Louis if, in the next few years, we had averaged a price of nearer \$200.00 a foot than \$100.00. Every increase of \$1.00 per foot means an additional profit of \$30,000.00 to the investors in our stock.

Now, let us go over the proposition: We own 50 city blocks of the best residence land in the West End of St. Louis, located on Delmar boulevard, directly west of Delmar Garden. We have a mortgage on this property of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, held by the banks of St. Louis. Your money is deposited in these banks, and on it you are receiving 3 per cent per annum interest. The banks have loaned this money to us on our land at 6 per cent interest. Under this arrangement you are getting 3 per cent and the bank is getting 3 per cent.

If we get together and you lend us your money on our land direct by purchasing our Preferred Stock, then you will get the whole 6 per cent, and in addition to this you will receive a 25 per cent share in the profits of the entire enterprise. This enormous tract of land is to be immediately laid out into the finest private residence park in this country. By spring the building lots will be ready for sale. Already we have sold six of these lots in advance, and houses at a cost of \$15,000 to \$25,000 are to be built on them immediately. As fast as the lots are sold the money is deposited to the credit of the Stock until you have received all of your money back with 6 per cent interest. After that we all share alike in the profits of the enterprise. We cannot get one cent until you have received our money back with interest.

After all the streets were made and the trees planted, and all improvements completed, the land in this great private place sold at an average of Ten Dollars per front foot, 200 feet deep, you would still get your money back with 6 per cent interest from it. If it averages One Hundred Dollars a foot there will be Two Millions of Dollars profit to divide among the stockholders. You should have your money all back the first few months. After that you will share in the profits of every foot of land sold until the last foot has been sold, even though it takes 20 years. With your money back you can afford to wait, because you are getting part of your profits every month.

We believe that we will be able to dispose of all the land in this great place within the first two or three years. If we do you will receive on your investment a return of Six Hundred per cent, or from Two Hundred per cent to Three Hundred per cent per annum. In the meantime your money has been returned to you with interest. We would rather have your Ten, Hundred or Thousand Dollars, and the same from each of your friends, than to have the entire amount taken by one man. The more people there are interested in our land the faster we will be able to sell the lots. You will never get such an opportunity as this in your life again to join in one of the greatest enterprises that has ever been carried out in St. Louis, having your money secured by a first mortgage on high-class residence property and sharing in the profits.

In addition to this we have formed a pool and we will take the stock of any investor at the price he paid us for it in cash with 6 per cent at any time within a year on demand up to Three Thousand Dollars from any one person. This means you can get your money back any time you want it with 6 per cent interest. We do not want to handle your money—the bank, which is your trustee, handles it. We cannot get one cent of it. Do not delay this matter or you will be too late, as a large proportion of the Preferred Stock has already been subscribed. Call at our office, or, if this is not convenient, fill in the subscription blank below and send it to John A. Lewis, Assistant Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce. Your subscription to the stock will then be entered up and your stock issued to you. You will be notified and can call at the bank and get it and pay your money for it.

## SEND FOR OUR BOOK.

# University Heights Realty & Development Co.

108½ N. Eighth St. and 602 Colonial Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.

## SEND TO US

For our Book, giving full particulars and names of the Officers and Directors. Drop a postal to us and we will send the Book.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS  
REALTY AND  
DEVELOPMENT CO.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Either call at our office, send for our book, or cut out this blank and send it to

JOHN A. LEWIS, Assistant Cashier,  
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

I hereby subscribe for \_\_\_\_\_ shares, at \$10.00 per share payable on demand, of the 6% preferred stock of the University Heights Realty and Development Company, with which I will receive a 25% bonus of the common stock, free.

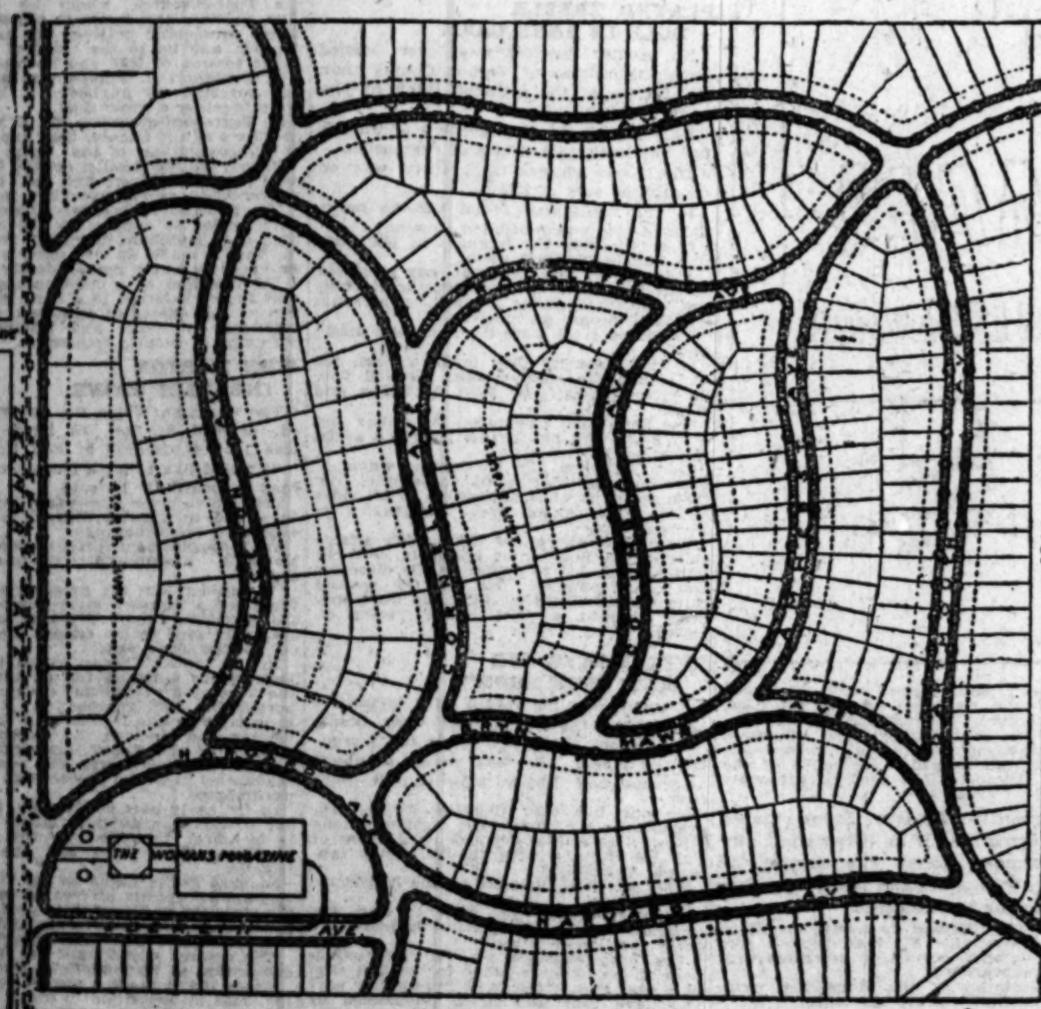
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Post-Dispatch.

City \_\_\_\_\_

Fill in your subscription and send to John A. Lewis, Assistant Cashier, National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, or to us direct, and the stock will be issued to you.



University Heights, Fronting 2,000 Feet on Delmar Boulevard, Directly West of Delmar Garden.

ACCEPTED ENGINEERS' PLANS FOR THE UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.

The entire fifty city blocks owned by us have been laid out by the foremost landscape engineer in America, as shown in the above plat. All streets are to be made in macadam, 25 feet in width. Building lines 30 feet from sidewalks, stable especially reserved. Lots average 100 feet by 200 feet. Nearly 1000 large maple trees to be planted by March next; the entire place making one magnificent private residence park, equaling anything found in Europe. Special grounds have been reserved for library and clubhouse for benefit of residents of the place. All surveys are complete and contracts for the grading and making of the streets require that the bulk of the work shall be completed by spring. Alleyways paved with brick, sidewalks and streets macadam. In the southeast corner, next to Delmar Garden, the magnificent office building of the Journal's Magazine is to be completed by July 1, 1903. Just north of it the temporary hotel of 300 rooms, to be removed after the Fair, is to be built. Building restrictions on residences, \$15,000; no stores or business buildings to be erected in the place. All our lines running west in St. Louis reach the southeast corner of our land at 5 cents fare, 25 minutes from downtown. The entrance will be highly ornamented with porters' lodges, and no heavy traffic of any sort permitted in the place. Highly ornamental iron fence incloses the entire grounds. This plat has been scheduled to bring us an average of \$100.00 per foot after improvements are made, or a total of \$2,000,000. The preferred stock becomes the sole mortgage on the entire property, with improvements, and is limited to \$1,000, or 10 per cent of the estimated valuation of the improved land.

NEW ST. LOUIS, AN AMAZING CITY,  
SEEN FOR FIRST TIME IN 25 YEARS

A LIFELONG RESIDENT OF CARONDELET

THE ST. LOUIS OF 1876

Mrs. Nancy Creely, Who Had Not Been "Up Town" in More Than a Quarter of a Century and Who, as the Guest of the Post-Dispatch, Spent a Day in the Business District and the New West End, Tells a Highly Interesting Story of the City's Progress.

BY ROSE MARION.

St. Louis of today, compared with the St. Louis of 25 years ago. That was what Mrs. Nancy Creely, aged 85, of 346 Nagel avenue, Carondelet, saw the last day of the old year. For more than 25 years she has not been in the downtown business district of St. Louis. She had been as far north as Cherokee street and some distance on Grand avenue, but she and busy Broadway were strangers. Not only Broadway, but elevated roads, crowded street cars, asphalt streets, elevators, modern electric lighting, theaters, department stores, transfers, downtown restaurants, wholesale houses and the host of other things that are so everyday to us.

As the guest of the Post-Dispatch she traveled about St. Louis Wednesday, accompanied by her friend, Mrs. Eugenia Erard, and myself.

Not only did she see all of these things at close range, but for the first time in her life she rode in an automobile. The sight of them and the trip in the automobile was almost too much for her. She talked little while we were making the trip. When it was all over and she had time to think, she told me this story of her view of St. Louis, as seen in the busy downtown while on foot, on Olive street in a street car, and in the West End and the World's Fair grounds in an automobile.

By Mrs. Nancy Creely.

It was such a pretty day for December—what we used to call a "weather breeder" because such a day usually comes before a number of stormy ones. The sun was shining as it does in the spring of the year when I left my house to start on a street car. I am old—85—and the cars don't stop so long as they did when they were pulled by horses.

Mrs. Erard sat just in front of me. We could not sit together because the car was so crowded. Some had to stand, but because there were such old women there were places made for us.

As soon as I could I pushed up close to the window and looked out. Across on the hill I saw the Convent of the Sacred Heart. Mrs. Erard said: "Do you remember the first convent in St. Louis? It was built of logs and had only two rooms. Sister Cecilia was the mother superior. It was in Carondelet."

HOUSE MATERIAL CHANGED.

When we got up the hill I looked across the car and saw the place where the Chouteau house used to be. In its place I saw a large brick building. They told me that it was the new Altenheim—a home for old persons.

When we came to Plum street I saw what looked like a bridge up in the air. They said it was an elevated road. A train passed along on it and our street car went underneath. Neither bothered the other. People do try to save their lives,

We passed that elevated road I saw many things that I knew. The streets were not so big and there were many persons on the street. I suppose there was a parade about just and that the people came to see. But no one was standing. Each person was going as fast as he could. Even the women were hurrying. Then I thought perhaps there fire—I heard many noises—such and jangles like ever so many bells.

I was worried. I didn't want to be in

EVERYONE IN A HURRY.

Looked ahead as well as I could, and only street cars. On the other side of the street were more street cars. Seven or eight in a block. Some one said others above being near the loop, and so I walked into a place that looked like a little room.

ELEVATOR RAN TOO FAST.

A man was in there. He took hold of something and we began to go up. He promised to go slow, but still I was afraid. It was like having the bottom fall out of things. In a little bit of a while it stopped and we got out. I walked around and looked out of the windows. It seemed like we were up in a balloon and the people way down on the street looked like black ants. I kept thinking of the time we went to the fair. It went easily, but when old one does not like to experiment many new things.

A big dry goods store.

us, and I was glad to be helped to the sidewalk. Across the street I saw a building that seemed to go straight up in the air. I thought of the Tower of Babel. It looked like houses on top of houses. Some one said, "That's the Bank of Commerce." I wondered where they got all the money to fill that building. I wondered who owned the money, and whether he was human. I wondered how many men it took to guard such a treasure. I wondered if it was all the bank St. Louis had, and that was why it had to be so large. I didn't like to ask questions, but I wanted to know.

When some one said, "It's not all used by the bank. It's an office building as well," I was glad.

Then we started up Olive street. I didn't know how we were to get through the crowd, but we got along pretty well as long as we went in the same direction that most of the others were going. We went



into a large building. They told me it was the Chemical building. I was asked to go into an elevator. I didn't want to go. I said "No," but Mrs. Erard coaxed, and so I walked into a place that looked like a little room.

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A big dry goods store.

Almost as big as a farm. There were counters and counters, with girls back of them and crowds of persons in front of them. Most of the persons were women, and they shopped each other and crowded worse than the men on the street. We didn't buy anything. I don't see how we could. When others bought their parcels were not wrapped at the counter. They were sent off somewhere in tin baskets, and came back done up in store paper. The pretty girls put the money in little boxes, and then went off somewhere, too.

In one place you could buy groceries, in

another books, in another trunks, in others all sorts of knick-knacks. It wasn't a bit like the stores we used to have 25 years ago. In a way it is something like the first ones we ever had, not counting the fur stores, of course. In the first stores you could buy anything just as you can buy anything in the big stores now.

We went out of the store and over to Washington avenue to look at the whole sale houses. We didn't go into any of the buildings that make up so many blocks and hold so much goods. I bought goods, I was told, to give clothing and boots and

shoes to the whole Southwest. They made me think of the corncribs filled with corn that we used to have, only that corn is food and they hold clothes. No farmer ever had so many cribs, either.

OLIVE STREET A BUSY PLACE.

We came back to Olive street and got on an Olive street car. It was crowded more than the Broadway car and much harder to get on—the step was so high for me.

The car didn't stop where we stood. We had to hurry down to where it did stop.

We took at the other automobiles. Some had tops just like carriages, and places for two. One was red, and had a seat in front

and one facing backward. In a little while it was ready, backed out into the street and the sidewalk, puffing and giving. I didn't see how I was going to. Mrs. Erard climbed up in front helped to a place on the back told the driver two or three careful, but before we could be started. It went like a down hill. Just as easy and I was afraid, of course, but I of what. We went up close to but we had no horses, so the got scared.

Our feet were down on what call the end gate of a wagon, warm as toast. The steam from below went over them, kept coming out all the time. automobile was a coffee pot.

We went around a corner street until we came to a beautiful houses on either side. Its name. It was Lindell never saw such a fine street. Lindell street, and as hard went uphill one place, very easily as if we were going her when the streets of most mud.

We passed a large well great doors and many that it was the Col. most too large. saw homes that

When we reached another large b. Monticello Hotel. time I had been 29 years ago. I was to take a walk in the, I think that I would e now. We didn't have alone automobiles. Our one and two-story thing

LAND HAS BEEN.

Between what is now St. Louis was such a ground was rolling. The smooth today is beca much filling in. Many "made."

We entered the gate of ground was all covered with grass growing in patches, a few trees last, but smooth as if by one stroke. The trees in the park we in they were not there years ago, with a few some tall old trees day that I think were there before, but most of the and cedar and young trees that did not grow 29 years ago.

The roadway was no red with fine gravel, went smoothly. Once I burning and I was afire and fixed something and again we went faster the know what burnt up.

There were boys and girl ponds. Many of them stopped to. I think they thought it strange such old women riding in an automobile.

Behind us were two young women on horseback. They rode on side saddle wore long skirts. I rode horseback once, and I am glad the girls are back to the horses. I don't like when I was young, may waded into the Des down.

I didn't think th would ride along the an automobile, as

We came to a is of brick. I thought that it was only a street car station.

We rode around or the into the park, children skating. I wanted to see the Fair. At last we ca. We rode along it for was a big lumberyard and boards.

WORKING.

Then we turned one of earth men were at with wood as others were, and scrapers everything the tools to

Those at we might go curiously as. We went past close to what house built of was tall and was told that Arts building might have around in

CONT'D















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REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.  
Capital and Surplus, - - \$350,000.00

HAVE BEST BARGAINS FOR SALE IN  
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A SPECIAL BARGAIN! FOR SALE—on Olive street, east of Twelfth, 5-story and basement, splendid new building, under lease to large firm, and can be bought at a price to pay large interest and make big, quick profit.

FOR LEASE—1419-21 OLIVE ST.  
50x106. 1st and 2d Floors and Basement.

16,000 square feet floor space, new fireproof store building, steam heat and elevator.

Choice Location for Any Business. Reasonable Rent.

FOR LEASE—S. E. Cor. Franklin Av.  
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88x144. Splendid building and location for any business. Lately occupied by McKinney Bread Co., and is fully equipped with ovens and is a splendid opportunity for a baking company.

Get Your Property With Us For Sale or Lease and You Will  
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Secretary, will give you 4 per cent from day of deposit, payable in January and July, if you allow us to withdraw it at any time on one month's notice, with interest to day and month. Money loaned on first deeds of trust only, hence absolute security. 3 trusts financed or backed up. No inside rings. Straight jobs only. For particulars call on

**THOS. A. RICE, Secretary, 322 Chestnut St.**  
Open from 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.  
Geo. H. Rice-Dyer Real Estate Co.  
N. H.—These Associations are older than any Trust Company.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE. IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE  
14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

Do You Want a Home?  
Modern, Beautiful. Only \$4800.

NICE LOCALITY. TOWER GROVE PARK.  
No. 3200 Lindell Av., west of Grand Av., one block south of Forest Park, Queen Anne brick of 7 rooms and finished stately, with all conveniences and up to date; the price is low; owner must have it; can make easy terms.

ALPINE & HEMMELMANN R. E. CO.,  
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4370-72 MARYLAND AV.

An 11-room house arranged as two flats. Five rooms down and six rooms up. Furnace, gas and electric fixtures. Strictly up-to-date. Lot 81x125.

Rent, per annum, \$9000.  
Price, \$8000.

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2618 McNAIR AV.

LOT 85x106.  
A two-story, 10-room residence, containing 10 rooms and all conveniences.

PRICE, \$25000.

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**OLIVE ST. BARGAIN.**

East of Garrison Avenue.  
WILL PAY 20 PER CENT GROSS  
On \$7000 Equity Deed of Trust  
Assumed. 4 Per Cent Interest.

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FOR SALE  
OR LEASE.  
FINE MANUFACTURING  
SITE  
ON WABASH R. R. AND  
TERMINAL, BETWEEN  
SCHILLER AND  
AURORA.

HOLBROOK-BLACKWELDER will buy a beautiful 9-room house on Olive St. at 10th, with 3 acres of ground; cost to buyer \$12,000; will take small house in city in trade, value \$10,000.

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HOLBROOK-BLACKWELDER will buy a 9-room house on Olive St. at 10th, with 3 acres of ground; cost to buyer \$12,000

## DEFIED A RAILWAY WITH HIS FLAG AND GUN



Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
PERU, Ind., Jan. 3.—A unique fight between a great railroad corporation and an individual farmer landowner over a little

strip of ground, worth probably \$50, has been amicably adjusted.

A strip of land along the Lake Erie & Western railway tracks at Cassville, was claimed by Samuel Bickey. He held possession for six months by force of arms and constant watching. The old depot-freight car stood upon the ground in question and when it burned another car was placed there for the same purpose, this time, however, on the opposite side of the tracks.

When Bickey, who has been agent for the company for many years, left the service after he had refused to carry the United States mail to the post office unless given additional compensation, the company sent a train from this city down to Cassville with Roadmaster Florence Sullivan and section hands to tear down his fence and build a siding. It was then that Bickey, armed with a double-barreled shotgun and threatening to kill the first one making an attempt to carry out the railroad company's orders.

When the men of the company entered of the man, the railroad men did not touch the fence. Other attempts were made to get down the siding but Bickey watched his men and said, "If you touch my flag on one of the corner posts and underneath it a placard warned all not to touch the fence of the flag. The flag was never touched.

The railway has bought the ground and Bickey has retired. Bickey is one of the wealthy men of this country. He served the Union in the Civil War and in the conflict lost his left arm. He was a private 29th and 18th Indiana Infantry.

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## Her Love for Finery Alarmed Kin



MISS HARRIET WATT.

**PRETTY GIRL  
DECLARED BY COURT  
A SPENDTHRIFT**

Spent Her Large Income on  
Pretty Things Without  
Thought.

COST NEVER BOthered HER

RELATIVES APPLY FOR A CON-  
SERVATOR.

When She Is Thirty She Will Be Free  
Guardians End Have Estate  
Which Is Constantly In-  
creasing in Value.

1 to the Post-Dispatch.  
DOWNTON, Ill., Jan. 3.—Miss Har-  
riet's father left her between \$50,000  
and \$100,000. The estate is in ready  
shape and of value render a definite  
ment of her fortune difficult.

Miss Watt is 18, pretty, fond of fine

clothes as any girl, generous, and wholly  
without knowledge of the value of money.  
She has had control of her fortune for a  
year, and in that time spent the entire in-  
come—between \$6000 and \$7000—on clothes  
and other pretty things to the great horror  
of her brothers, her aunts, uncles, and  
cousins, who are thrifty folk. Her usual  
ambition has been ruffled frequently of late by  
her inability to get more money to spend,  
and she has gone into debt for articles  
which the corps of relatives seriously  
dislike.

She cannot touch the principal of her fortune  
until she is 40, and pending the arrival  
of that awful date J. B. Moore of Wau-  
kesha has charge. The relatives believed that  
another brake should be put on her, and so  
applied to the county court for the appointment  
of a conservator for her money.

HER METHODS  
CAUSED TROUBLE.

Relatives tried many plans before they  
finally went to the court for relief. In  
the first place she was sent to a select  
school at Sheridan, Ill., in the hope that  
the surroundings would lead her to take  
her mind away from constant buying of  
articles she did not need, but it had little  
effect. She went to live with an aunt at  
Saginaw, Mich., but they could not agree  
on the amount she required to live on  
and then she went to live with another  
aunt in Fulton, Mo. The result was the  
same here as elsewhere.

They tried to induce the girl to change  
her ways and live moderately but the effect  
was the same and a month ago  
she came back to Bloomingdale, where  
she was born, and is now staying with  
her aunt, Mrs. Hilt, with whom she had previously lived. The old  
feeling asserted itself and culminated in  
the appearance of the relatives in court  
asking for the appointment of a conservator  
for her money. They were told that it would be useless to object she con-  
sented to the naming of Thomas Tipton,  
Jr., to look after her income.

Her method of saving her fault consists in  
a refusal to settle down to the hum drum  
of school life or save her money. She  
does not go about displaying her wealth  
full of it, but just simply spends  
and spends until the annual income from  
the property is exhausted and then if she  
cannot find another job she takes the next  
year's income, and will wait until another pay-  
ment is due. She is always pleasant, but  
refuses to discuss her hobby or why she  
wants to live so large. She has no use for things  
that cannot possibly contribute to her  
comfort or to those around her.

MUST BE GOOD

UNTIL SIX IS 30.

When she comes into full possession of  
one-third of her parent's estate it will be  
vastly more valuable than it is now, situ-  
ated as it is in rich communities where  
land and property values of all kinds are  
constantly increasing in value. One of the  
reasons for the girl's extravagance is the fear  
that she has the fear that someone might  
fall into her good graces and the friend-  
ship result in the transfer of the property  
by sale in "good time" before the  
proper persons would have a chance to  
prevent it.

Miss Watt is not worrying about the  
consequences of her present and hardly realizes  
what it means. She still talks of pretty  
things she needs and is going to buy, and  
she has no idea of the responsibility that  
comes with the wealth. She has had  
her eyes opened to the fact that she  
finds that she can no longer lavish her  
money on the stockholders or anyone who  
might chance to have the things she wanted  
and relatives are afraid that she will be heard  
from in emphatic terms.

MISS DORCAS A.

Lewis, No. 1129 4th St., D. C., says her  
cough is very much better, and I now  
have no trouble with it.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-  
covery. The quicker this remedy is used  
the quicker the cure. But even when neglect has  
set disease faster on its course, "Golden  
Medical Discovery" may be relied on to  
cure in ninety-eight cases out of  
every hundred.

The only motive  
for substitution is  
to permit the dealer  
to make the little  
extra profit paid on the sale  
of less meritorious  
medicines. He gains.  
You lose.

Therefore accept no substi-  
tute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

"I am feeling quite well," writes Miss Dorcas A.

Lewis, No. 1129 4th St., D. C., says her  
cough is very much better, and I now  
have no trouble with it.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-  
covery causes no more pain in praise of the medicine,  
I had been quite a sufferer for a long time, and  
had to give up all my work. Dr. Pierce's Golden  
Medical Discovery, I commenced taking it in  
May, 1895. Had been sleeping well for a long  
time. Took one tablet every day. Dr. Pierce's Golden  
Medical Discovery is slept well and slept nearly all  
night without coughing. So I continued taking it  
and I am now completely free from every kind of  
suffering with it. I had been a sufferer for  
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bleeding, but now I feel much stronger and  
am entirely well. Dr. Pierce's Golden  
Medical Discovery is slept well and slept nearly all  
night without coughing. So I continued taking it  
and I am now completely free from every kind of  
suffering with it. I had been a sufferer for  
more than ten years. I tried lots of different  
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## HAS SLEPT FIVE DAYS IN JAIL ACCUSED OF TAPPING TILL

Negro Arrested for Theft of a Cow Cannot Be Awakened by Physicians.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 3.—John Fulcher, a negro, who was arrested at Kansas City, last Monday for stealing a cow, has been asleep in jail since o'clock this morning and up to now shows no signs of awakening. Physicians, hypnotists and others have taken turns in trying to awaken the man. It is with difficulty that liquid food is forced into his mouth and today a pinched condition of the face indicates that the long sleep is wearing on the prisoner.

## CITY NEWS.

The Annual Winter Sale at the CRAWFORD STORE begins in the morning! It will be quite unnecessary for us to say, be it wet or dry, the Great Store will be jammed. Read their advertisement elsewhere.

## Tin Can Trust.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., O. T., Jan. 1.—The announcement was made here that the Frisco railway system was the owner of the Ozark, Cherokee, Central, building, from Fayetteville, Ark., west through the Indian territory and that the line would be built to Shawnee and Oklahoma City.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Jan. 1.—The

announcement was made here that the Frisco railway system was the owner of the Ozark, Cherokee, Central, building, from Fayetteville, Ark., west

through the Indian territory and that the line would be built to Shawnee and Ok-

lahoma City.

FRISCO OWNS OZARK LINE.

Tin Can Co. has bought the Indianapolis

Tin Can Co.'s large plant in this city and the

The American Tin Can Co. now controls all but three of the tin can companies in the country.



## KIESELHORST'S COMBINATION ... OFFER

There are hundreds of old pianos in St. Louis homes that are little more than ornaments. Probably no member of the family can play the piano or maybe the instrument is so old and "out of order" that they will not try to play on it. In either case there is no excuse for not having piano music and plenty of it. Music should reign supreme in every home. It is refining, educating and elevating. If your piano is "old style" or unsatisfactory in any way we will take it in part payment at a fair valuation for one of our



which includes a brand new style 1903 upright or baby grand piano, in any style of casing and any variety of woods, an "Apollo" or "Apollo Grand" Piano Player, in a wood to match same, a stool, bench, scarf and a year's subscription to our circulating library of music. The difference can be paid off in moderate monthly payments so that you will not miss the money. You are cordially invited to visit our "Piano Player Department" at an early date. There is a real treat in store for you.

## KIESELHORST PIANO CO.

Established 1879. 914 Olive St.

Both Phones.

## Ingalls' TIME PAYMENT

Plan is the fairest and squarest in this town. You get exactly what you buy, and if everything is not exactly right, it is made right promptly and cheerfully. Every article marked in plain, one-price figures. Small bills sold on time, at

50c a Week.

Treat yourself to a nice new Rug or Carpet, or something else you need, at

H. INGALLS, 1223 OLIVE STREET.

SUNDAY MORNING—ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH—JANUARY 4, 1903.

## BULL HELP WHEAT MARKET

### Speculation and Sentiment Is Not Sufficient.

### VALUES HAVE WEAKENED

### THE COARSE GRAIN COMPARA- TIVELY WELL SUSTAINED; OATS THE BEST.

Foreign Demands for Wheat Fail to Show as Promised—Some Figures on Future Supplies—Manipulation Out of Corn—An Excellent Cash Demand for Corn and Oats.

BY GEORGE D. L. KELLEY.

So far the bull movement in wheat has proven a disappointment to the people who have backed that side of the market. Not that any great breakdown in value has hit wheat, but there has been a complete halt brought about in the upward move in values, almost a complete failure of speculation to come in that would give the necessary lifting power to the market, and a considerable elimination of bullish conditions and a failure of some of the conditions that remain in the situation to develop enough impressive features to sustain the market on a long time basis.

In this connection it may be stated that something like disintegration has set in among the bulls, both as regards speculation and sentiment, and especially the latter.

The large long interests are practically intact, though some of it is said to be held by salaried men, but there are many of the traders who had been conspicuous as buyers, and always held on to the market a helping hand, on bad news, have seen their profits are already for lower prices. If conditions do not develop more thoroughly than they have recently, we may see a new up turn better in the grain markets of the open market, these lower prices will be seen.

The greatest disappointment has been in the wheat demand. This is the market far to be more promising than realization. Their markets do not decline much, but they apparently keep just enough, but American wheat is not yet a steady business.

They say they want supplies, indeed must have them, as their stocks in the market are very low, and foreign ocean passage are steadily decreasing, and getting down to small dimensions, but their principal cry is for choice wheats, and for strengthening their own poor conditioned wheat; yet they refuse to come up sufficiently strong on their bids to lay large quantities of the same to hunker so badly after. If they need this wheat so urgently and must have it, why do they not offer to pay a premium for buying more of the cheap low-grade hard winters than the choice high-grade spring wheat? After all, it is the price that sells.

This is the import, the foot after the American choice, and the steady business.

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# Sunday POST-DISPATCH Magazine

ST. LOUIS. SUNDAY MORNING JANUARY 4 1903

## WOMEN of ST. LOUIS WHO ARE ENTHUSIASTIC AND EXPERT SKATERS.



A GROUP OF MERRY SKATERS.

HERE is no greater joy in season than that of the St. Louis woman who skates. The best woman skaters in St. Louis are Mrs. R. E. Desmond, 1744 Waverly place, and Miss Lillian Koop, 2845 Russell avenue. Mrs. Desmond and Miss Koop have skated together ever since they were large enough to venture on ice. The lake in Lafayette Park has been the field of many of their triumphs.

Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. A. Kuhl are also daring figure skaters.

Among the accomplished skaters are Miss Elizabeth Hull, Miss Margaret Long, Miss Ruth Catlin, Miss Pauline Hill, Miss Lily Case, Misses Mae and Sarah Paddock, Misses Queen and Elma Rumney, Miss Green, Miss Lulu Baker, Miss Chambers, Mrs. Charles Clarke, Mrs. Giles and Mrs. Kuhl.

# HERE IS THE SUPPRESSED PAPER on "MARRITAL UNREST"

written by

MRS. ELIZABETH BACON WALLING

The Analysis of Married Life and the Divorce Problem Which the Women of the New York Eclectic Club Refused to Hear. 2 2

The Question of Elective Affinities and How the "Everydayness" of Love Tests Its Quality and Endurance.

Why Mrs. Walling Was Dissatisfied With the Life of a Minister's Wife.

The suppressed address of Mrs. Elizabeth Bacon Walling on "Marital Unrest" is herewith presented in full and for the first time.

It was to have been read by her a week ago at a meeting of the Eclectic Club of New York, an organization composed of prominent women, but portions of it were published beforehand and the president of the club, Mrs. Dore Lyon, after reading these excerpts, declined to permit Mrs. Walling to deliver it.

Mrs. Walling is the wife of William A. Walling, now a New York corporation attorney, but formerly a Baptist minister in Delaware. Mrs. Walling heartily disliked the life of a minister's wife, and in an interview with a writer for the Sunday Post-Dispatch Magazine expressed her views on that phase of existence and the question of divorce quite forcibly.

"The church to which we belonged," she said, "was such a stingy little tomtit of a one that it would not hold us. There was not room enough in it for us to use our confidences, much less permit any kind of mental gymnastics."

"The trouble was that I never stopped to inquire into such cold, radical things as 'causes' and 'causes.' The moment you begin to attack the phenomenon of the heart with the dissecting knife disillusion sets in. Matrimony is long and honey-moons are fleeting, but I have never begrimed the price."

"An awful session I had with the committee of 'sisters' somehow made a kind of doubtless Thomas of me. It came to pass that for doing the very things I thought were right I was constantly being brought up and rebuked. That was why I got out."

"Being the wife of a minister of a big church in St. Louis is a widely different thing from the all-things-expected-of-three-thousand-dollars-a-year minister's wife in a little Delaware town."

"They actually wanted my husband to shave off his mustache and wear side-whiskers, 'like the other clergymen.' My own connubial bliss threatened to become as flat, stale and unjoyous as most everybody else's, and it might have followed that I was writing out of the fullness of my heart upon that thing I so much wanted to warn the Eclectics against."

"I cannot get over feeling that they made an awful mistake in not letting me go on and tell them about it."

"They would have known so much better just what to do if ever this particular kind of disquiet should chance to interrupt the tranquil tenor of their married way."

What Mrs. Walling wanted to say to the Eclectics is as follows:

**THE SUPPRESSED ADDRESS—By Elizabeth Bacon Walling.**

WHENEVER society hears that Marinduque and Rosamond want to be divorced, because they do not love each other, are not suited to each other and are not happy together, we cannot claim the virtue of perfect constancy. There came the woful day when George Eliot suffered the anguish of learning that she had not existed as the only woman in all creation for the man for whom she had braved and endured all things.

If, as it is argued, our divorce laws only breed conjugal discontent, how is this unhappy complaint so prevalent in South Carolina, where there are no divorces? "South Carolina," says Chertow, with a swell of righteous pride, "enjoys the unfading glory of being the only state in the Union that has not granted a divorce since the Revolution." It enjoys as well the unfading glory of being the only state in the Union obliged to make special property laws for the heirs of concubinage.

A cause of this infelicity which has led to so much domestic upheaval, regarding which the public has maintained a very singular silence, is the marriage of convenience. Woman is born and bred and the idea that her divine mission, her natural end in life, is marriage. Her home training, her social training, history, and even and above, of some gentlewoman's pride was derived from the New England state or from up-country Methodist deacons' wives who lay it upon the consciences of fashionable society, with the extravagance and abandon; its luxurious idleness and elegant sensuality; its low-cut bodices, seductive dances and immoderate flirtations.

The marital unrest is neither an ailment of the century nor an evil outgrowth of right and just divorce laws. It is as old as the world. It began with sex. We have only to turn to earliest Scripture to prove this. Not quite ideal could have been the connubial bliss of Potiphar's wife, from whose wanton caress fed virtuously the goodly and well-favored Joseph. This marital indiscretion upon the part of Potiphar's wife happened before "Judge the Obscure," "Zara" and "Sapho" were written, and before "The Ugly Duckling" and her miraculous evolution were ever dreamed of.

**David Used for Illustration.**

The grievous fall of the great David, distinguished in Scripture as behaving himself ever very wisely, who ordered the poor Hittite to the forefront of the hottest battle, that he might take the Hittite's beautiful wife Bathsheba, suggests no howling wilderness of wailing cradles and rugged husbands. David's own wife, Abigail, is described as a woman of good understanding and beautiful countenance, and there is no record that either she or the Jezebels of any of David's numerous spouses either flirted with the gallant young courtiers of the palace, were studying for a high degree at any great foreign university, or were lawyers, doctors or presidents of strong-minded women suffrage societies.

There is no hint that any of them were beyond the pale of their time, neither crimping their hair nor adorning themselves with costly array; but with modest, shame-faced and soberly, learned and at the feet of their husbands in silence and subjection.

The biographies of our early genituses, all the way down the line, abound in examples of unhappy marriages. The ancient Socrates, Damon, the sacred Milton, Cicero, the divine Shirley were all unhappy married.

Even for the union of George Eliot and Mrs. Lewes, which combined every quality to make the perfect marriage



love, not from duty, but with rapture. A man who would inspire me, unfold my intellect, and to whom I should look up.

No less mournful failures are the marriages of pure sympathy and the marriages of unequal sentiment, in which there is the miserable confounding of love for sympathy, its tender kin. In the poetry of the heart there is rarely perfect accord. One loves more or less than the other.

Women are a few, deluded by the pia-  
sympathy, who put away her  
drag wearily in dull, bored silence, or in  
a theme of imperishable charm of which  
lovers never tire, is now abandoned for  
topics no less mundane than the overdone  
and the underdone, egg and the homely  
plumbing bill. All the pretty fitness of  
clue half-yieldings, the delicious pain of  
uncertainty, and the sweet excitement of  
renewed ardor is settled down to the calm,  
comfortable assurance of possession.

No curiosity is left ungratified. No ex-  
perience left untried. Each string is played,  
every delight is drained, until imagination  
outraged, and the sensibilities sated, all  
things fall to a monotone. The romantic  
sentiment has changed to an affection  
which more clearly resembles that which  
one feels for a near blood relation than the  
love of a lover and sweetheart. While it  
has gained much, it has lost. It is  
more tenderly considerate, more nobly sac-  
rificing, and, if there be children, is more  
reverent and binding.

But it is besides less ecstatic, less ex-  
thralling. It does not now stop to buy a  
box at the opera or a diamond necklace.  
He will work for her, do without for her,  
grow gray and weary for her. She may no  
longer put on her most fetching gown, for  
him, but she will minister to him in sick-  
ness, help him in adversity, bear children  
for him and grow old and lonely for him.  
But the charm is gone—the thrill is dead.

That mysterious something which made all  
the poetry of their love, all the heaven of  
their lives, is gone, and it eludes all the  
powers of reason, conscience and will to  
recall it.

The sentiment of friendship and affection-  
ate sympathy is beautiful, but it is not  
enough. Still upon their lips is the incom-  
parable allus of the courtship and honey-  
moon, and in their hearts there surges, as  
long as youth, that natural longing for ro-  
mantic, rapturous love.

Sooner or later he or she or both may  
meet one who meets their heart's need, who  
could fill all their life, but society insists that  
the disappointed couple shall continue to  
practice that dreary hypocrisy so distaste-  
ful to sensitive natures, or to suffer the sor-  
rows of disillusion, unloved and alone.

Another condition responsible for the mar-  
ital unrest is the sense of bondage which  
accompanies the marriage vow. The heart  
is a thing mysterious and capricious, a law  
unto itself. "Thou shalt" and "thou shalt  
not" are somehow more successful in  
binding than the most powerful, more sovereign  
sentiment than affection and tender sym-  
pathy.

#### The Revelation of Realities.

Then follows the pain of disappointment,  
under the glaring revelation of realities—the  
ill-timed discovery of the heart's per-  
verities—its possibilities for mightier  
things than it has known, for poetry who  
can say how passionate, for passion who  
subtle undercurrents and rise, latent, like  
sorcerous shapes, to tempt, enchant and  
adventure, overpower.

The closeness and sameness of association  
in our marriage relationships is another  
cause of disappointment in marriage. A  
sentiment developed under conditions so  
esthetic, so seductive and so piquant as  
ravishing toilets, pink candle-light, co-  
quetry and constant lovemaking languish-

es under the lurid glare of the matter-of-  
course and commonplace.

The frugal bride, who puts away her  
pretty nightgowns in sachets of orris and  
reincarnates from a ravishing divinity in  
witchery of laces and ribbons into a mere  
woman smeared with ointments and horned  
with curled papers forgets that the poetry  
of marriage sometimes turns into prose.

Rapine wants the man's tremulous  
light, never half asleep, now  
drag wearily in dull, bored silence, or in  
a theme of imperishable charm of which  
lovers never tire, is now abandoned for  
topics no less mundane than the overdone  
and the underdone, egg and the homely  
plumbing bill. All the pretty fitness of  
clue half-yieldings, the delicious pain of  
uncertainty, and the sweet excitement of  
renewed ardor is settled down to the calm,  
comfortable assurance of possession.

No curiosity is left ungratified. No ex-  
perience left untried. Each string is played,  
every delight is drained, until imagination  
outraged, and the sensibilities sated, all  
things fall to a monotone. The romantic  
sentiment has changed to an affection  
which more clearly resembles that which  
one feels for a near blood relation than the  
love of a lover and sweetheart. While it  
has gained much, it has lost. It is  
more tenderly considerate, more nobly sac-  
rificing, and, if there be children, is more  
reverent and binding.

But it is besides less ecstatic, less ex-  
thralling. It does not now stop to buy a  
box at the opera or a diamond necklace.  
He will work for her, do without for her,  
grow gray and weary for her. She may no  
longer put on her most fetching gown, for  
him, but she will minister to him in sick-  
ness, help him in adversity, bear children  
for him and grow old and lonely for him.  
But the charm is gone—the thrill is dead.

That mysterious something which made all  
the poetry of their love, all the heaven of  
their lives, is gone, and it eludes all the  
powers of reason, conscience and will to  
recall it.

The sentiment of friendship and affection-  
ate sympathy is beautiful, but it is not  
enough. Still upon their lips is the incom-  
parable allus of the courtship and honey-  
moon, and in their hearts there surges, as  
long as youth, that natural longing for ro-  
mantic, rapturous love.

Sooner or later he or she or both may  
meet one who meets their heart's need, who  
could fill all their life, but society insists that  
the disappointed couple shall continue to  
practice that dreary hypocrisy so distaste-  
ful to sensitive natures, or to suffer the sor-  
rows of disillusion, unloved and alone.

Another condition responsible for the mar-  
ital unrest is the sense of bondage which  
accompanies the marriage vow. The heart  
is a thing mysterious and capricious, a law  
unto itself. "Thou shalt" and "thou shalt  
not" are somehow more successful in  
binding than the most powerful, more sovereign  
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# Lady Curzon's Four New Worth Gowns for the Durbar Festivities

REPRODUCED from SKETCHES by WORTH  
SENT to the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH and NEW YORK  
WORLD for EXCLUSIVE PUBLICATION  
by PERMISSION CABLED from INDIA  
by LADY CURZON.



DINNER DRESS OF CREPE DE CHINE  
AFTERNOON DRESS OF PARMA TAFFETAS  
RECEPTION DRESS OF CREPE DE CHINE  
VISITING DRESS OF CLOTH IN PRINCESS STYLE

merican Girl Who Represented Queen Alexandra During the Durbar Ceremonies Had Some Magnificent Gowns.

THE original sketches of the gowns which Lady Curzon, Vicereine of India, wore during the durbar in honor of the coronation of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra are reproduced on this page.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch cabled to the Worth establishment in Paris, where the costumes were made, asking for the exclusive use of these sketches for publication, and received the reply that they could not be sent without Lady Curzon's permission. The Post-Dispatch then cabled to Lady Curzon in India and obtained the authorization required.

The sketches were made from the dresses themselves, and to each sketch is affixed the stamp of the Worth establishment.

The costumes displayed at the durbar were the most magnificent ever worn at any royal function. India has ever been the home of barbaric magnificence, and the durbar was attended by rajahs, many of them who themselves took passage to India for the durbar celebrations, wearing jewels to the value of a million dollars. The court blazed like a rainbow with sapphires, emeralds and diamonds.

The principal feminine figure in all this mighty display—the figure around which all the festivities revolved—was Lady Curzon, an American girl, who was the representative of Queen Alexandra during all the ceremonies of the durbar.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

NOT one of the magnificent gowns which Lady Curzon wore during the durbar had been fitted to her.

Naturally she could not have the elaborate costumes made in India, and it was impossible for her to leave that country and come to Paris for the fitting.

However, there was absolutely no doubt of the great success and perfect fit of these gowns, as they had all been made from exact measurements of former costumes now in possession of the Worth establishment.

Moreover, Mrs. Leiter, mother of the Vicereine, and Daisy Leiter, her sister, spent several weeks in Paris superintending the making of the new durbar gowns, remaining until they were finished and seeing them safely packed for shipment in the F. & A. Chin, on board of which they themselves took passage to India for the durbar celebrations.

Mr. Worth, having received permission from Lady Curzon to send the sketches of her durbar costumes to the Sunday Post-Dispatch, was exceedingly gracious in furnishing the descriptions to accompany the sketches.

The robe which the Vicereine wore during the coronation, in which she received the crown as the representative of Queen Alexandra, was made in empire style, of a beautiful material, especially woven at a fabulous cost. In countries governed by kings and emperors it is considered a

creation, youthful and girlish, with none of the more expensive matronly magnificence.

There should be about twenty of them. The rest can average \$300 apiece, but one that shall be a "love" and a "dear" and a "perfect dream" will cost near \$500. It shall be of real lace applique and tulle, embroidered with tiny diamonds and made over soft white satin. A white gauze embroidered in gold in delicate design and a shirred and tucked chiffon will be among the other creations.

For receiving gowns there will be an expenditure of \$300. A dozen of them will do, at something like \$300 apiece. The smartest, say, will be an embroidered crepe de chine for about \$300.

Suitable wraps constitute no small item, somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1750. The one for opera wear, to envelop the wearer from her jeweled neck to her satin-velveted feet, may be of liberty velvet trimmed with white fox. The gown will be represented by \$175 and the fur by \$150, making the suit \$325. A velvet gown, the plainer the smarter, can be had for \$225. The remaining four gowns, a broadcloth, a satin-faced beaver, a plain velvet and lace at \$250.

The sum of figures furnished by them amounts to the amazing total of \$27,580!

THIS, it must be understood, is neither the minimum nor the maximum allowance. It can be done for less. It is considerably being done for very much more. This is simply a reasonable estimate for a creditable launching of the twentieth century young woman on the glittering social sea in the heart of the current of the Four Freedoms.

The plans for a society campaign begin, they will be necessary.

mild offense to print the design of a coronation robe before it is worn, and of fine old Alencon lace. The dress will be worn with a small bolero, plaited in the same style as the costume, saving a small Paris velvet collar and Old Byzantine sleeves. The skirt is designed in the same fashion as the bodice, with "a jour" plait descending from the center to the knee. The dress is, in fact, an extremely simple one, and all the "chic" is in the collar and the openwork, all done by hand.

No. 2—Another costume is a garden party or reception dress in crepe de chine, with an artistic orchid design in velvet. The skirt, which is of a very expensive kind, is trimmed with heavy Venetian guipure incrusted on the skirt, and the effect is very elegant and striking. The bodice is trimmed with the same heavy material, and the sleeves, which are of a soft, diaphanous stuff, are incrusted with lace. The collar is decollete, in the square Byzantine style, with insertions of lace all around.

No. 3—Another costume is a visiting dress in very pale green cloth, made in the Princess style. The skirt is embroidered with snowballs made of two shades of cream and two shades of pale green. The sleeves are embroidered in the same style as the dress. The skirt has a plait at the back, specially introduced. The body is also embroidered with snowballs incrusted in "file" lace, which entails an endless amount of embroidery work. The lace makes a kind of transparent yoke. A small bolero goes with this dress, made in the same style and embroidered in a similar way, with large sleeves and very short at the back to show the waist.

No. 4—A much more stylish garment is a visiting dress in very pale green cloth, made in the Princess style. The skirt is embroidered with snowballs made of two shades of cream and two shades of pale green. The sleeves are embroidered in the same style as the dress. The skirt has a plait at the back, specially introduced. The body is also embroidered with snowballs incrusted in "file" lace, which entails an endless amount of embroidery work. The lace makes a kind of transparent yoke. A small bolero goes with this dress, made in the same style and embroidered in a similar way, with large sleeves and very short at the back to show the waist.

No. 5—One of the most beautiful among the costumes to be worn by Lady Curzon is an afternoon dress of Parma taffetas with openwork plait.

The bodice relies for effect upon a becoming simplicity, relieved by plaited and the collar is decollete, in square Byzantine style, covered with a piece

of fine old Alencon lace. The dress will be worn with a small bolero, plaited in the same style as the costume, saving a small Paris velvet collar and Old Byzantine sleeves. The skirt is designed in the same fashion as the bodice, with "a jour" plait descending from the center to the knee. The dress is, in fact, an extremely simple one, and all the "chic" is in the collar and the openwork, all done by hand.

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No. 36—Another costume is a garden

## WHY DO ANTS FIGHT SO SAVAGELY?

Why Do They Like Red and Dislike Blue?—Other Ant Questions.

WHY do ants fight each other so savagely? Why do they like red and dislike blue?

How long can ants remember? Does the father or mother have more influence in the nest?

These four questions, which no scientist has been able to answer, have recently been made clear for the first time by Miss Adele M. Field, of New York City, whose previous discoveries in connection with ant life were published in "The Sunday Post-Dispatch Magazine" of April 27.

Miss Field's achievement is international reputation among scientists several years ago as the inventor of what is called the "Field nest" for ants. These nests are made of glass, glued together, with half of coarse toweling. They are small and easily lifted from place to place, about 50 of them being kept by Miss Field for her experiments.

It is Miss Field's custom to spend every summer at the Marine Biological Laboratory, at Woods Hole, near Cape Cod, Mass. There she has every opportunity which science can give to study her tiny pets and their interesting ways.

The results of her observations are given every fall to the "Academy of Natural Sciences," of which Miss Field is a member. The accounts of her discoveries, which she made last summer, have been obtained from the "Academy," and are here given to the public for the first time.

Mystery number one, which Miss Field succeeded in making clear, is the question which has before this time puzzled all students of ant life, namely, why do ants fight one another, even members of their own species?

Miss Field's answer to this problem is that the ants of every nest have a peculiar odor, by which they recognize each other, and that this odor changes as they grow older.

Thus two ants from different colonies, or two ants from the same colony, and that are six months apart in the matter of age, will treat each other as strangers and deadly enemies.

Miss Field took two groups of ants of the same age from an ant colony, kept them in her nest of glass and toweling for years, and then mixed them in the result that they treated in the most friendly manner.

Another experiment was tried in a number of ways, proved that the ants of and the same age will be more vicious when they have years or whether they have another before.

Friends put forty ants, all a old, in one of nests, and introduced, one at a time, other ants of different ages. An ant known to be a year old was put in, and at once was savagely attacked by five of the month-old inhabitants of the nest.

This was tried again and again with the same results. It was found that the little creatures would not allow any more than four weeks older than themselves to intrude into the nest. A few days difference in age was not noticed, but a month's difference made total strangers and enemies of ants that were children of the same queen mother.

All ants become darker in color as they grow older. This fact has always been known, but Miss Field asserts that their odor also changes, and that ants which are practically blind, recognize one another by their sense of smell.

It has long been noticed that ants from the same colony, but from nests fifty feet apart, will often meet on the most friendly terms, while a perpetual civil war will be waged between two nests that are only a few inches apart.

Miss Field's answer is the only one yet given to this problem. In every case, she maintains, it is because there is a difference of a month or more in their ages.

Mystery number two—why do ants like red and dislike blue?

Several years ago Sir John Lubbock discovered that ants disliked blue, but was unable to find out their reasons for doing so.

In this experiment Miss Field used a larger nest, with a glass cover which could be taken off easily. Over the nest she placed strips of colored glass, changing the colors frequently to notice the results.

During the 20 days of the experiment the colored pieces of glass were changed 50 times. The result was that the ants moved 20 times under the red glass, 11 times under the green, 10 times under the orange, and not once under the blue.

In every case when the blue glass was placed over them they would scuttle away to some remote part of the nest. All ants have a natural hatred of the sunlight, and prefer darkness always; but Miss Field discovered that a family of ants would settle down quite comfortably under a roof of red glass, and sometimes under green or orange.

Two reasons given by Miss Field for choice of colors are as follows:

1. that the eye of the ant is so made to tell the difference between colors that are darker than blue, the wavelengths of the red rays seeming the same as black.

2. that blue suggested rain or water to ants, and thus made them anxious to escape from it. Four times when they caught up the blue glass over the ants caught up their eggs and piled them on top of the food heap, as if to keep them out of the wet.

It was also proved that these tiny insects, that spend the greater part of their lives in total darkness, can at once see something that is white; for when Miss Field cut some bits of white cord to the eye of the young and are at all times dependent on the size of the eye of the ants and topped the little imitation eggs in the nest, they were picked up by the ants and led for several steps before the fraud noticed.

Mystery No. 3 is: Have ants a memory? How long can they remember?

curious fact about ants is that, if one of any other nationality is placed in their nest, they will hatch it out and the newcomer is as much their own, though they would fiercely attack their adopted child's relatives.

This fact was used by Miss Field in her own for over six months.

## ONLY CHINESE BABY EVER BORN IN INDIANA

## DISASTROUS SEASON FOR THE HUNTERS



MR. AND MRS. LONG GINN AND THE BABY  
PHOTO BY NEIGHERTS, NEWCASTLE, IND.

HAGERSTOWN, Ind., Jan. 2.

THE only Chinese baby ever born in Indiana was ushered into the world at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Long Ginn of New Castle a few weeks ago. The pretty brown-eyed baby has since aroused the keenest interest among the women of the town, and Chinese from St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago and Cincinnati have journeyed to the ramshackle home to see the first of her race to be born in the State of Indiana.

The ladies, especially the young ladies of New Castle and the surrounding country, have fairly flocked to the little laundry to see the cunning little miss, whose brown eyes twinkle and smile in perfect good humor.

The men of the place are not above curiosity, for they make a pretense of carrying bundles of soiled linen to the laundry in order to see the center of attraction.

The baby has been named Anna Long Ginn, and as far as possible she is going to be an American girl. Her mother does not know a word of English and her father is able to speak but few words of the language. It is barely possible for him to conduct his business by the aid of many eloquent gestures. He says that as soon as the baby is old enough she will be placed in an American school.

Doting mothers and knowing young matrons declare the baby is not natural, for she has no colic and has never been afflicted with other pains peculiar to infants. She does not take sustenance from an American nursing bottle, she is not rocked in an American cradle, and her principal beverage is not milk, but tea. The only product of American invention that is used in her equipment is an ordinary baby carriage, in which the young girls are wild to trundle the lively babe.

Little girls, who visit her, declare that Anna Long Ginn is exactly like the Chinese dolls sent to this country from China to be sold in the shops. She has straight, black hair, and like the little dolls, her eyes do not have so pronounced a slant as older persons of her race.

The mother is but little less interesting than her babe. She is small and dainty in appearance, with a charming manner that endears her to everyone. She is all smiles over the sensation she has occasioned and is eloquent with thanks, although she speaks no intelligible words to convey her meaning. The parents are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New Castle.

Parents of Chubby Little Elmer Zacher Believe That "He Can't Be Beat" Hereabouts.

IS THIS ST. LOUIS' FATTEST BABY?

Parents of Chubby Little Elmer Zacher Believe That "He Can't Be Beat" Hereabouts.



ELMER ZACHER, AGE 44 MONTHS, WEIGHT 32 POUNDS.

## TRIALS OF THE MAN AT THE GENERAL DELIVERY WINDOW

PEOPLE with odd names and queer ideas call at the general delivery department of the St. Louis Postoffice.

The general delivery department comes in closer contact with the people than any other part of a big postoffice.

Mr. Morningstar is a patron of the general delivery. Mr. Moonlight comes for his mail. Isabelle Darling comes for letters addressed to Isabelle. The smiling face of Will B. Jollie looks in upon the clerks. Walter III is there when he is well. Mr. November and Miss January call, and so, too, does Mr. Limburger.

A woman walked up to the general delivery window one day and laid down a \$5 bill with the words:

"Please give me three front seats."

A man looked in at the wicket and asked:

"What's the price of a ticket to Pinckneyville?"

Another man walked in, laid down \$15, and said:

"Here's my water license money. Sorry I couldn't pay sooner."

The approaching World's Fair has brought to St. Louis more transients and foreigners than the city has ever known. These people all receive mail, and two new clerks have been added to the force in the general delivery department.

By SAMUEL KOBER, Clerk in the St. Louis General Delivery.

THE patrons of the general delivery division are divided into two classes, transients and regulars. The transients are again sub-divided into classes, the polite and rougher element.

The former says, "Will you please see if there is any mail for Thaddeus Ivanhoe?" and upon being informed that there is no mail, says, "Thank you," and leaves.

Then the rougher element inquires as follows: "Get any mail for Walter McLain?" and being informed in the negative, leaves the window without uttering a word, even a "thank you." The latter two claim no relationship, though the calendar brings them close together.

Nellie B. Apple is a "regular" general delivery patron and the St. does not stand for sour, either. Nellie is a peach and all her mail comes from Orchard Farm. Jerry Hamburger is a "regular," too, but his letters come with regularity.

Isabelle Darling receives letters occasionally. Ottimino, the first name is abbreviated to Isa.

Marie Gimbacher always wears a present.

Continued on page Five of This Magazine.

## Long List of Casualties and Accidents Comes From Iowa

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 1  
Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

THE Iowa hunting season of the present winter has proved far more fatal and disastrous than the foot ball season of the same length in this state. Following is a list of the casualties, in the manner in which the accidents occur. The dead are:

Arthur Willhite, aged 16, of Muscatine. Shot and killed by a companion, Currie Dean, while the two were hunting. Shooting occurred on Oct. 25, the opening of the duck season.

Herman Underberg, Humboldt. Found face downward in pool of water five miles from home. Had gone on hunting expedition with two or three bottles of whisky as part of ammunition. Supposed to have died of drunkenness and drowning. On Dec. 29.

Claude Parker, Ottumwa, aged 19 years. Killed by Arthur McCune, a lad of same age. Two boys with others were out hunting when McCune raised a loaded rifle which he supposed was empty, and shouted "I have a bead on you," and pulled the trigger. Parker fell dead. Nov. 2.

Frank Perkins, aged 17, killed at Mount Zion on Nov. 19 by accidental discharge of a gun which he was carrying while out hunting.

Stephen Way, a farmer at Norwalk, was shot while duck hunting by William Taibot, a companion. The charge entered his left knee. Amputation was found to be necessary, and from the effects of the operation Way died. The accident occurred Nov. 17.

Edward Cleson of Fort Dodge, on Nov. 2, while out hunting received a 22-caliber bullet in his brain. From the effects of the injury he never recovered.

Ernest Root of Ruthven broke through the ice on Dec. 1, while out hunting, and was drowned.

Edie Meeks of Madrid was accidentally shot and killed by his grandfather, S. J. Zemor, former sheriff of Boone County, while the two were out after rabbits. The was on Dec. 8.

James Shannon of Nashua started to hunting, laid the gun down on a chicken coop, and, in picking it up, caught the trigger and discharged the contents into his breast, killing him instantly. The accident occurred on Dec. 9.

The list of seriously injured from hunting accidents in the state during the same time numbers 12, and is as follows:

On Nov. 3, Neil Bump of Iowa Falls went duck hunting and accidentally discharged the contents of one barrel of his gun into his hip and one hand.

On Nov. 10, Asa Nos of Eddyville shot one hand while out hunting.

On the same day, which was the opening of the duck season, a 20-year-old boy, Foothill of Ottumwa, discharged a bullet of his gun into his right leg.

On the same day, also, at Montezuma, Coles of Cedar Rapids, while in the squirrel hunting, received a rifle bullet in his spine, which paralyzed him for a week, and which may leave him a permanent invalid.

Nov. 11, Herman F. Gannity of La Crosse was shot in the head and seriously wounded by Matt Olson, a companion, while they were out after ducks on the Mississippi River.

On the third day of December Mr. Jackson of Burlington lost his left eye by being shot by a companion while two were on a hunting expedition.

Fred Landphier of Peoria, Ill., was in the arm on Nov. 27. He recovered as being laid up for a few days.

At Atlantic or Dred, Ill., Clarence Smith aged 17 years, had his left leg and to body torn to pieces by the premature discharge of a shotgun. He was out after rabbits.

On the same day rabbits claimed another victim at Deep River, where John Gilmore was shot in the face and seriously wounded by his brother-in-law, Joe Lester. J. F. Drake, a prominent real estate man of Fort Dodge, was so seriously injured while rabbit hunting on Dec. 13 that his left foot and lower part of the leg were amputated. The gun was accidentally discharged.

Three days later Fred Moore of Bridgewater, while strips with a skating party, was so seriously wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a companion, that he lost a foot.

On Dec. 16, Henry Johnson of Grundy Center had one eye shot out while he was hunting rabbits.

On the 18th of this month Fred Harding of Iowa Falls was seriously wounded by the discharge of a shotgun, the contents of which took effect in his hip. He was also after rabbits.

As compared with the football record for the Iowa colleges and high schools, the mortality record is decidedly with the rabbit and duck hunters, because there was not a fatality on an Iowa gridiron this year.

The most serious football accidents chronicled were as follows:

Nov. 7—C. C. Hickley, I. S. N. team, at Cedar Falls, had a collarbone broken. His shoulder is still in a plaster cast.

Nov. 6—Cecil Hickley of the East Waterloo High School team suffered a broken shoulder.

Nov. 11—Earl Evans of East Waterloo High School at Marshalltown.

Nov. 22—In a game at Waterloo, between Independence and Waterloo High schools, Dennis O'Brien of the Independence was retired with a broken head. He did not play during the remainder of the season.

Cotton of the State Normal team and an ankle severely sprained in a game with Penn College. This was on Nov. 15.

Glenn Hunter, the 15-year-old son of H. E. Hunter of this city, was rendered unconscious in a game between Summit School and North Des Moines High School, and remained in a semi-conscious condition for nearly two weeks.

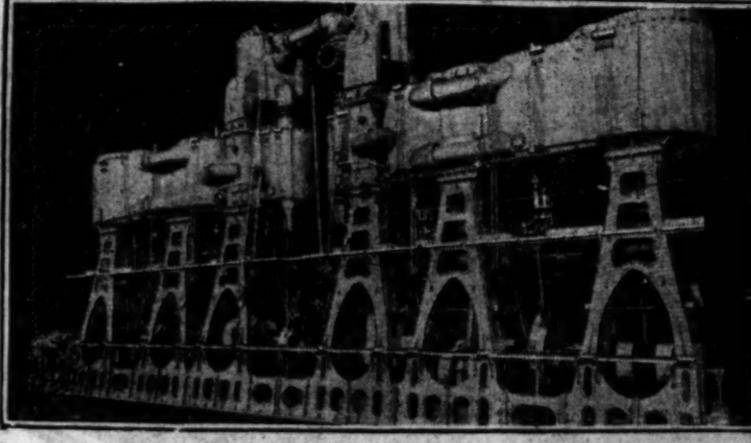
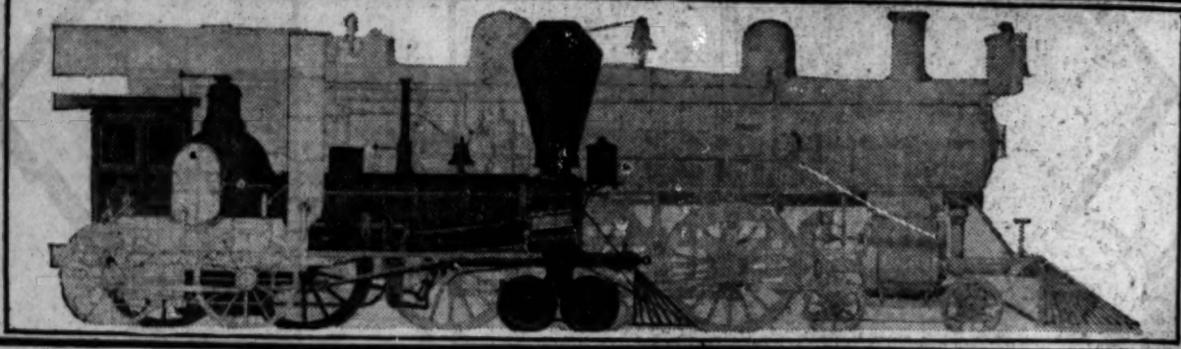
At Iowa City, on Oct. 21, Halfback White of the Simpson College team was kicked by a University player, unintentionally, but with sufficient force to break a collarbone.

John Wilson, Ottumwa High School's right halfback, had his knee severely sprained in a game with Keokuk High School.

# Around the World in 27 Days

## THE LATEST GLOBE-TROTTING TIME TABLE.

	Miles.	Hours.
New York to Hamburg	4,800	73 1/4
Hamburg to Vladivostock	7,500	6 1/4
Vladivostock to Seattle	7,000	10 1/4
Seattle to New York	3,300	2 3/4
Total	22,600	27



DE WITT CLINTON, 1831.

ENGINE OF 1850.

ENGINE OF 1803.

## SEVENTY-TWO YEARS' GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE.

ROUND the world in 27 days!

Thirteen and a half times in one year!

Ten thousand eight hundred miles of land and 11,800 miles of water traveled in less than four weeks!

Such an astounding feat of globe-trotting is now for the first time shown possible by the speed achieved by German steamships and American locomotives.

Swift travel such as Jules Verne and Nellie Bly never knew is today not only possible, but to a large extent a realized fact.

The 20-hour express between New York and Chicago, a distance of almost 1000 miles, has now passed the experimental stage and become a permanent feature of American transportation.

A ocean travel the 26-mile-an-hour speed attained by the great steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Deutschland and Kronprinz Wilhelm has made it a common fact to cross from New York to Hamburg—4800 miles—in less than seven and a quarter days.

TRAVELER may thus cover the distance from Chicago to Hamburg—in more than one-quarter of the distance around the earth—in nine and a half hours, allowing two hours at New York to go from train to steamer. It is easy to make the transfer in half and now practically completed, is the long-

est line of continuous railroad in the world and stretches 6000 miles from Moscow to the Pacific ocean.

It is a mistake to suppose that this Siberian railroad is inferior in point of construction to any first-class American road. Taking George Kennan as an authority, the Siberian Railway is superior in equipment and in the smoothness of its roadway to any railway in existence, whether American or European.

At present its system of express service is poorly organized, and the 50-mile an hour average speed attained on American railroads is not known, except for short distances.

But the important fact to remember is that the railway tracks are already laid between Hamburg and Vladivostok, a continuous line of 7500 miles, and that is now possible for American built locomotives to cover the distance in six and a quarter days.

From Seattle to Chicago is a distance of 2300 miles, and might be traveled with a well organized express system in two hours less than two days.

Thus, without requiring any aid from imagination or the inventions of the future,

with the locomotives and steamships already in regular service, with the roads already built, and the ocean routes already traversed, it is possible to circle the globe—a distance of 22,600 miles—in 27 days.

"I will put a girdle around the earth in 40 minutes," were the words put into the mouth of Punch in Shakespeare's play, "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Little did the great dramatist, or any of his generation, dream that in a few short centuries men would girdle the earth with trains and steamships in fewer days than there are in the shortest month of the year.

Mr. James J. Hill is the latest of the great transportation kings to help along the world-girdling process. There are now being completed at New London, Conn., the two largest steamships ever built by American shipyards, which are destined by Mr. Hill to ply between Seattle and Asia.

Each of these new vessels will have 27,000 tons displacement, 15,120 tons more than that of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Their length is 630 feet and breadth 73 feet, these measurements being only slightly smaller than those of the Cedric, which is the largest vessel afloat. The plated or molded depth of the New London vessels is nearly seven feet greater than that of the Cedric or any vessel now in existence.

Accommodations will be provided for 120 first-class passengers, 100 second-class, 100 third-class and 1000 steerage. There are also quarters for the accommodation of 1200 troops, besides a total cargo capacity of 20,000 tons.

The upper promenade deck has been made especially high, allowing the passengers to walk down upon the waves from a height of 65 feet. When it is remembered that the biggest waves of the ocean seldom attain a greater height than 30 feet, the safety of the upper deck of one of these new mammoth vessels as a point of observation will

With the Locomotives Now Built, the Railroads Now Laid and the Steamships Now on the Sea, It Is Possible to Circumnavigate the Globe Thirteen Times and a Half in One Year.

be readily seen.

In every respect Mr. Hill's great steamships will be equal to the best of their kind that ply between America and Europe. As freighters they will be unsurpassed, being so constructed as to take an entire locomotive through their hatches. And as passenger vessels they will contain every comfort and convenience.

As yet the new steamships have not been named, being known among shipbuilders as "the New London ships." Neither is it known to what ports they will sail from Seattle, but it is quite certain that Mr. Hill has ultimately in view the connection between his Great Northern railroad, which has its terminus at Seattle, and the new Trans-Siberian railroad, which reaches the Pacific ocean at Vladivostok.

Thus the girdle around the earth will in a short time be completed in every particular. Nothing will remain to be done except to increase the speed and regularity of the service.

The foregoing estimates of speed are made on the basis of what is now an everyday fact, both the land and ocean. The average speed attained in long trips is not taken, nor the records made in short distances.

Fifty miles an hour on land and 26 miles an hour on the water do not by any means represent the fastest time that has been made.

A number of torpedo-boat chasers and small steam racing yachts have left the miles behind at the rate of 30 and more, and more, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Kaiser Wilhelm II, ocean liner, at Stettin, Germany, is expected to attain an average speed of 28 miles an hour.

There is still greater difference between the average and the possible speed of locomotives. For short spurts they have been known to dash along the rails at the rate of 5 miles in 25 seconds.

The 20 trains between New York and Chicago are composed of three to five coaches, weighing 30 tons apiece, and an engine weighing 14 tons, yet this vast bulk of nearly 200 tons is hurried forward at an occasional speed of 32 miles an hour—12 feet a second.

The cash value of the train itself is placed by the Scientific American, to which we are indebted for many of these figures, at the sum of \$40,000. And the priceless lives of 150 passengers add to the responsibility of the engineer who guides the flying thunderbolt of wood and steel through a maze of flashing signals.

Yet, up to the present time, no serious accident has happened to these flyers, and there is every reason to believe that the American system of fast expresses between distant points will be adopted in both Europe and Asia.

By a method of relay, changing locomotives every 150 or 175 miles, a high rate of speed is maintained without injury to the locomotive.

At the time this rate was considered amazingly fast, as well as dangerous.

The first locomotive designed for actual service in this country was built in 1859 at the West Point foundry, New York, and was put to work on the South Carolina railroad. This engine attained a speed of 32 miles an hour without a train, and it ran at the rate of 20 miles.

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# “THE BAD AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKES WERE ONCE GOOD LITTLE BOYS

REV. A. C. NUSSBAUM OF ST. LOUIS FOUR YEARS THEIR TUTOR.

Pastor of the First German Church Tells How He “Raised” the Heir Presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian Throne, and His Brother—Story of the Unfortunate House of the Hapsburgs.

REV. CHARLES AUGUST NUSSBAUM of 1911 North Twelfth street, St. Louis, was for four years the private tutor of the two Austrian archdukes who are said to have sacrificed their chances for the throne with their extreme wildness and moral degeneracy.

For four years the pastor of the First German Church of the New Jerusalem in St. Louis “raised” the little Archdukes Francis Ferdinand and Otto, who can never be emperors, reports insist, because they are so bad the people of Austria would not permit them to rule.

Rev. Nussbaum is quite astounded that his little pupils, who are of that same unfortunate house of Hapsburg which gave the world the Princess of Saxony scandal but a few days ago, should have become such undeserving men as they are said to be. They were fine little boys.

Perhaps the St. Louis minister who was their tutor throws some light upon the fact when he says that these royal children of Vienna are raised under discipline which is, perhaps, the most severe in Europe, and that it may be that because they are in such bounds in youth they are uncontrollable now they are grown.

FOR four years—from 1876 to 1880, inclusive—the Rev. Charles August Nussbaum, pastor of the First German Church of the New Jerusalem at the corner of North Twelfth and Tyler streets, was in the royal household of Austria.

He was the instructor in French of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir-presumptive to the throne, and his brother, Otto.

At that time Francis Ferdinand was not

so presumptive to the throne, the title being borne by Prince Rudolf, Francis’ only son, who met a scandalous death in 1889. The boys were then simply the sons of Archduke Carl Ludwig, a possibility of some day becoming emperor. But this possibility was sufficient to bring them up in all

severity used in the early education of royal princes.

Mr. Nussbaum declares that they are boys, courteous and diligent in dress and the accomplishment of their tasks. Life is a part of the family is anything, but a bad of

of these two boys were kept just as any royal boys in Europe.

Rev. Nussbaum might be said to come from a family of instructors of the family of the Hapsburg and kindred families. His father was a tutor in the royal family, and his mother was an English woman, Miss Ascension from a line of scholars, the English tutor of Christina, the King of Spain, and for a

years the Queen Regent, and her Mr. Nussbaum’s father was the French of these same children, and a Kalnicky, long prime minister of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

Nussbaum is a native of Switzerland, born in one of the cantons near the border. His father, who is at the age of 60 years, resides three miles up the mountains of Geneva, directly back of the Chillon. In his later years he has withdrawn from the school of Vevey. Nussbaum’s mother is dead. The gentleman himself has been a

of America 12 years, and of St. Louis 9 years.

## CHARLES AUGUST NUSSBAUM.

I am not prepared to say at I doubt the truth of the report from Europe that the young Karl will succeed to the throne. I am surprised that the actions of my father are such as to be unacceptable to the people of Hungary, because when I was that

other boys ever lived.

It was my duty to teach them. I never knew them to treat any

than with the greatest courtesy, while, as for myself, I could have shown more consideration, but the life of a boy of a royal household of Austria is not a

case. In the first place he is under

the immediate attention of an

the army. The noblemen who had

of the education of Francis Ferdinand and Otto were Ferdinand Count

field Schonburg, a general in the

It was his duty to see that they

any boy who is likely to inherit it. I know nothing about young Karl, but I have no doubt that he is being instructed much after the fashion of the young archdukes whom I helped to educate.

I will say this: My observation leads me to believe that the Hapsburgs are not the strongest-minded of the European rulers. They are easy-going, and easily influenced. They lack moral stamina, but no kinder-hearted family exists today, whether royal or otherwise.

## SOMETHING ABOUT THE HAPSBURGS.

WHEN Archduke Karl ascends the throne of his ancestors he will be faced by difficulties that may well overwhelm him. He will succeed an Emperor who in the course of an exceptionally long reign has gained for himself a position of unprecedented authority and prestige. It is a common saying that after Francis Joseph’s death the disintegration of the Hapsburg monarchy will ensue.

The boy, who is now being educated as his successor, will have to face his danger and to surmount it principally by his own judgment and ability. He will have to govern a country notorious for its perpetual racial feuds, its bitter class dissensions, its violent religious controversies and its recurring political crises. He will need to be a wily diplomatist, a statesman of supreme wisdom and perhaps a military commander capable of directing his army against those of hostile powers. Time alone will show whether he will be a

compliments is laborious in the extreme. The boy rises at 5 every morning, and begins his studies at 8. After two hours’ work with one of his many tutors, he takes an interval for breakfast and goes back to his books from 9 till 12 o’clock.

Lunch is taken at noon, and from 1 till 3 in the afternoon he performs military drill, which consists of riding, fencing, gymnastics, marching, sword drill, revolver drill and much digging. Studies are resumed at 4:30, and continue till 6 p.m., which is the dinner hour. After dinner he spends an hour with his mother at play, and goes back to his books for another hour before retiring to rest punctually at 9 o’clock.

Twice a week he attends lectures on science at the Schotten High School, in order that he may see something of life at a public school. But he has none of the fun. He goes solemnly in the court costume with his tutor, and with detectives in plain clothes swarming about for his life is valuable. He sits in the front row with the other pupils, but is permitted to have practically no intercourse with them.

His brief holidays are spent in journeys of study and investigation to all parts of Austria-Hungary, and to foreign countries under the supervision of his tutors. During the time I was tutor to the two young archdukes we spent the winter in Vienna and the summer in Reichenau, a resort in the mountains south of Vienna that belonged to the boy’s father.

During these summer days I took walks with the boys, our conversation being carried on exclusively in French. They were always full of fun, as all boys are, but they were always courteous, even to the humblest peasant we might meet.

Three times a week I took dinner with the family, at which time the conversation was restricted to French, and at those times the boys were always well behaved.

The royal family of Austria is very liberal in its views. I am, as all were aware, a native of a republic and a Protestant.

The family of Hapsburg is the top of imperialism, and Catholic. But when I gave the boys their daily lessons there was never anyone around to see whether I taught them republican ideas, nor was I ever questioned about my religious belief.

Of course the boys had their personal religious instructor.

I am inclined to the belief that if the boys are as wild as they now say they are, it is due to the reaction that is quite likely to follow years of such a severe life as which have made him impossible.

man strong enough to wear and to bear the crown of thorns that awaits him.

On the death of the Emperor’s only son, Crown Prince Rudolf, in 1889, his eldest nephew, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, became the heir-presumptive to the throne, but the latter’s health was so weak that there seemed to be no prospect of his ever wearing the crown of the Hapsburgs. He was suffering from a lung complaint and withdrew entirely from public life for several years, during which he was cured of his disease in an almost miraculous way.

He returned and took up his social and military duties as the successor to the throne, and from that time to this he has persistently committed acts of indiscretion which have made him impossible.



He made enemies of the Emperor, of the entire imperial family and of the aristocracy, which possesses great political influence in Austria, by contracting a rash morganatic marriage with Countess Chotek, a noblewoman of minor rank. His own brother

refused to attend the wedding and has never entered his house since his marriage.

He has given no ground for hope that he would be a good ruler and many indications that he would be a bad one. His morganatic marriage, too, would give rise to endless complications if he were on the throne. Before he could obtain the Emperor’s formal consent to his marriage he was obliged to take a solemn oath that he would never attempt to make his morganatic

highway so that he could jump over it on horseback. This he proceeded to do while the relatives and friends of the deceased looked on, powerless even to protest against the outrage committed by his imperial highness.

This and other escapades of like character have gained for him an evil reputation and render it in the highest degree advisable that he should renounce his rights in favor of his eldest son, Archduke Karl.

The boy’s accession will be another example of the remarkable deviations from

the direct line of descent which have taken place in the house of Hapsburg. The present Emperor succeeded his uncle, and he in time will be succeeded by his great-nephew, the offspring of a younger son of the Emperor’s younger brother.

## DRIFTING, THE ONLY WAY TO REACH THE NORTH POLE.

—CAPT. ARTHUR GRAY, Former Navigating Officer of the St. Louis.

Experienced Student of Arctic Exploration Proposes a Fleet of Ten Vessels, Equipped with Wireless Apparatus, Then a Drifting Match and a Final Dash to the Pole.

WHAT he thinks will be an absolutely certain way to reach the North Pole is outlined in detail by Capt. Arthur McGraw, former navigating officer of the steamship St. Louis.

This experienced navigator and student of Arctic exploration proposes that a fleet of ten vessels, built by and named for American millionaires, and kept in constant communication by wireless telegraphy, shall line up thirty miles apart and endeavor to drift with the polar ice. When the one of these ships in the most direct line with the pole shall reach the nearest drifting point to the pole, a picked expedition from the ship nearest shall make a dash over the land that intervenes.

The plan, which is the most exhaustive of any ever proposed for reaching the desired point, will be fully set forth by its author in the current number of the National Magazine.

Before giving the details of the plan, Capt. McGraw reviews the accomplishments of former expeditions and shows that the drifting plan is the only feasible plan of reaching the pole because in sledging over the ice it is possible only to go north about as fast as the drift carries the explorer south.

By CAPT. ARTHUR McGRAW.

THE year 1902 has witnessed the failure of no less than three of the best-equipped expeditions which ever set sail for the frozen North. The amount of intelligence embodied in the arrangements for each was exceeded only by the courageous energy of those to whom the command in the field was entrusted. Peary, Sverdrup and Baldwin have returned with a record of success, so far as the discovery of the pole is concerned, little better than that which they enjoyed before.

After a long and close study of the subject we do not hesitate to hazard the statement that only two routes and two methods are open for reaching the pole.

The plan proposed by Admiral Melville of establishing an elaborate depot at the

northern part of Franz Joseph Land, where with abundant supplies of food large numbers of men, and hundreds of dogs and sledges, an expedition could set out northwardly over the 800 miles of ice between this point and the pole, and by pushing forward and pushing back equipment keep the van-guard of the expedition within easy distance of a comfortable base of supplies. Or, briefly, a sufficient supply of food and sledges for the expedition, whatever as to the main, or condition, from food, and frost, and any extra keeping it freezable as would relieve the equipment.

It is such qualities as these that have come forward and volunteered the funds for the equipment and maintenance of such expeditions, and that in a time when the most enthusiastic hardly dared regard the discovery of the pole as more than a remote possibility.

Now that reaching the north terminal of

the terrestrial axis is a foregone conclusion, we believe the financial responsibility will meet with cheerful and abundant response. We even feel inclined to offer the opinion that ten gentlemen will readily come forward with an offer each to bear one-tenth of the entire expense, in consideration of each having the privilege of christening one of the ships with his own name.

He will be a venture that will not be undertaken in so novel and exciting a race, if so indeed it might be termed. The Fram expedition cost but \$25,000, which included the wages of the men and the insurance premium on their lives. But along with this twentieth century expedition, more elaborate equipment would be brought into play, although every vessel would be an exact duplicate of all the others in construction, power and fittings. None must enjoy any advantage over the others, and each patron should not only have the privilege of naming one ship, but its commander also, and would be entitled to place a representative on board to keep a record of the voyage for the owner’s private information, and possibly for his library shelves.

No better general lines of preparation

could be suggested than those followed by James Gordon Bennett in fitting out the Jeannette. The whole name of the equipment, apparatus and personnel should be placed in the hand of a naval commission, of which the secretary of the navy should be the chairman. Every feature of the expedition would necessarily be submitted to this body for approval. Upon the command of each vessel should be conferred special power for the government and discipline of his ship; the same as those given De Long by the then secretary of the navy. A commodore should accompany the fleet, invested with power to shift his flag as will from one vessel to the other. There

are quite a number of experienced men who would, we trust, cheerfully offer to be drawn upon for valuable suggestions and advice respecting the equipment of the various departments into which such expeditions must be divided. Melville, Nansen, Lord Kelvin and many others could be mentioned among their number.

Now that we have theoretically disposed

of the finance, the equipment and personnel, we are ready for the start. While all the foregoing has been in progress, another important function pertaining to the expedition must have been accomplished. Whether the expedition sets out via Bering Strait or the Kara Sea, or both, two or more powerful ice-breaking steamers must be established at a practicable point on either route to insure the unfalling accomplishment of the part these must play in the ultimate success of the undertaking. The coal vessels should be sent well north before the main expedition starts, but not so far as to become ice bound or inaccessible to the ice breakers. There they would await the coming of the fleet.

Small war vessels, gunboats or training ships could easily be made available for towing the Frams of our expedition so far north as consistent with safety. Here the expedition vessels would require assistance, because it is not practicable to employ great power in vessels of this class, for power means coal or oil, and the space for this is limited. Of course the power must be a nominal feature.

When will the next one be received?

Perhaps a year hence, when the Russes may go north again, and far east of Wilczek Land pick up communication with the nearest land, and from it learn the exact position of all the others. At all events, in two years from the beginning of the drift our newly erected wireless station on Peraman Land would be in daily communication with the fleet, and transmit the news to a wireless vessel, which would spend the summer of that year on the south coast of Franz Joseph Land, and thence convey the record of progress and messages to the nearest point of the real world.

But to return to our ships. Day after day the drift goes on. Some are gaining on their northward journey. Some drift south again. Some drift east, others west. Every six hours the “all’s well” message is flashed back and forth between all the vessels. Whenever an observation is taken, signals that position to the next and the word is passed on to the next, until every

log book in the fleet bears the same message. Each vessel carries a special chart and log books, one of each bearing the name of some other vessel of the expedition. The officers of the entire fleet make

the entries in the log book, and plot the position on the chart of the Andrew Carnegie as soon as her message is flashed across the polar ice fields.

What more simple or interesting? We could elaborate the various details, but this condition with that of Nansen in the Fram, a lone ship on a more lonely ice sea. All communication with humanity cut off from beyond the rails of his own craft. She was the first of her kind ever built, on almost the first voyage of the kind ever attempted, and the others had all ended in absolute disaster. The drift of the Fram was utter solitude. Ours is full of life and excitement. Everybody with us is sure the vessels nearest Nansen’s track will go through in safety to the Atlantic, that a certain means of return is always available. Nansen didn’t know this. He only thought it might be true. In our fleet there is some news every day. The James Gordon Bennett is drifting steadily north, the John D. Rockefeller has gone back 12 miles, the J. Pierpont Morgan has just been released from a dangerous ice pressure, while the Cornelius Vanderbilt has been floating in a great open lane of clear water for the past two days.

What an interesting opportunity bringing home facts. Not an individual record, but 10 comparative ones. Scientific officers and men are in daily rival to give something new to the world, their return; and the world will know whether it is true or not, because nine other expeditions were near at hand, and the records of each prove the other.

Picture, if you can, the scenes in the hundreds of “newspaper rows” of all the great cities of the world, when the first findings will be posted.

“At 5 a.m. today (Oct. 21, 1902), Commodore Neword and his party reached the north pole. Very important dispatches are being received over the wireless relay systems which for some days have been in constant communication with all vessels comprising the fleet under command of the great American explorer.”

The humours are deafening. The crowds turn away with a sigh of relief and regret. In the eyes of some are tears.

## COLORING GOLD FISH A NEW ART.

An Enthusiastic Hotbed of Fish Culturists Is Located in St. Louis Where Many Beautiful Specimens May Be Seen.

Not all the enthusiastic fishermen of St. Louis work with a rod and reel. Some of them cultivate the fish for their beauty.

Edward L. Loyet of 22 Nicholson place, St. Louis, is the foremost fish grower of St. Louis. He has two pools in his yard, and in these pools there are 2000 beautiful goldfish. Some of them are unlike any others ever seen in a St. Louis aquarium, being the paradise fish from India.

Mr. Loyet has been cultivating fishes for several years. He principally does it for love of the fish. He is not by any means the only person in St. Louis doing this work, but he does it upon the most extensive scale. John Jamieson of 241 Sherman place is another St. Louis goldfish man. He has at times raised quite a number of them, but of late he has paid less attention to them. There are other specimens where St. Louis have pools in their yards, two of these fish raisers being Catholic churchmen.

The goldfish becomes more and more popular every year. The people who are interested in them say this is not only true of St. Louis, but also of the whole country. There are a number of goldfish farms in the country, and the small raisers are a host.

The goldfish aquarium is everywhere. One sees it in stores, homes and offices. The fish are raised for, and there is now a regular market for them. It is put up in wax. The fish require but a small amount of care, and when they die they almost always are attributed to old age.

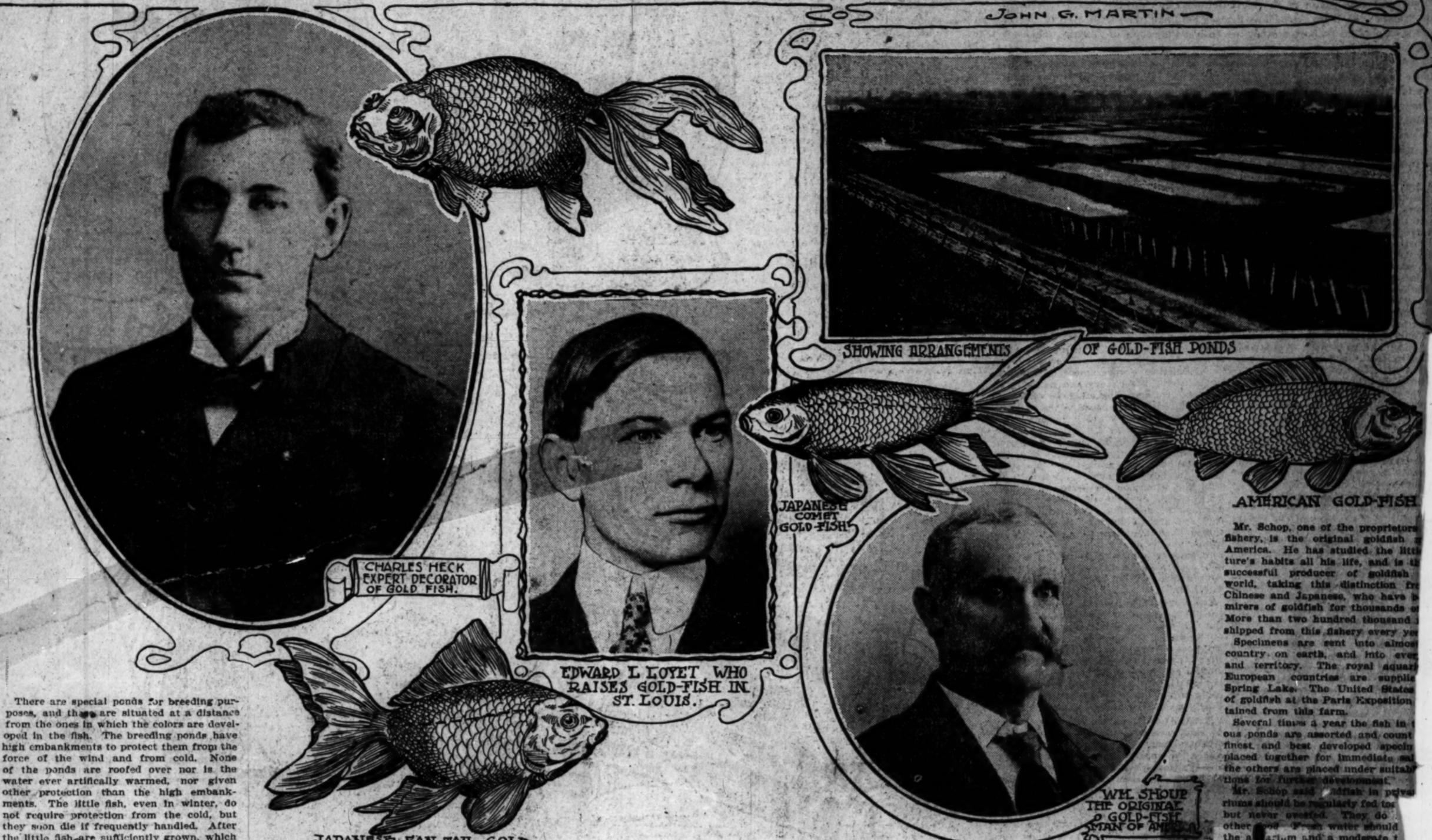
**DIANA'S GOLDFISH FARM**  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 25.  
Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

In Shelby County, Indiana, about 25 miles from Indianapolis, is the largest one of the few goldfish farms in the United States. It is conducted upon strictly scientific lines, and some of the most beautiful specimens in the world are produced there, not excepting any produced by the Japanese who were experts in goldfish culture centuries ago.

The farm, which is known as Spring Lake Fishery, is owned by Messrs. Schop & Heck, consists of 34 ponds scientifically constructed and arranged with reference to the free exchange of water from one to another.

The fish must be changed from pond to pond frequently, and being so delicate may not be handled in nets or the human hand. By means of the channels they are transferred in the smoothly flowing water without the slightest harm.

When the fish is first hatched it has no pretty color markings to distinguish it from a common chub or shiner. It is ap-



There are special ponds for breeding purposes, and these are situated at a distance from the ones in which the colors are developed in the fish. The breeding ponds have high embankments to protect them from the force of the wind and from cold. None of the ponds are roofed over nor is the water ever artificially warmed, nor given other protection than the high embankments. The little fish, even in winter, do not require protection from the cold, but they soon die if frequently handled. After the little fish are sufficiently grown, which is within about three months after hatching, they are distributed among the different ponds, according to color development, for the color does not appear as a growth, but is produced almost entirely from exposure to the rays of the sun.

The delicate films of the fishes' scales are sensitive to the sun's rays as a photographic paper, and catch and retain the colors of the rainbow by means of the mysterious chemical properties in the fish itself. Many consider this going to the perfect development of the colors, and as the little creatures are valuable only because of their beauty, naturally the only solicitude of the breeder is to develop the colors in the most brilliant way.

The utmost care is taken that the proper amount of sun and shade are available during the growth.

When the fish is first hatched it has no pretty color markings to distinguish it from a common chub or shiner. It is ap-

proximately like any ordinary fish, both in hues which will appear later in life. This color and form. The color is a silvery original sober color of the fish does not become white, with no indication of the beautiful gills to change until it is nearly a year old,

when faint tracings begin to appear. In fish in Spring Lake, only because it has been found to best agree with their delicate organism.

Night prowling animals, such as bats, raccoons, opossums, can easily catch the domesticated goldfish, and many thousands are lost every year through their depredations.

Snake feeders and other common insects are close to the surface of the water and easily touch the little fishes swimming near the surface, sometimes with their noses above the water. In every instance, this touch is fatal to the fish.

Unusual physical developments are common in goldfish, the most common being pluriarity or tajis. Fishes with three, four and five tails are common, and several with six tails have been discovered. A handsomely marked goldfish with six tails will bring good-sized price in any market.

## AMERICAN GOLDFISH

Mr. Schop, one of the proprietors of the fishery, is the original goldfish of America. He has studied the fish's habits all his life, and to this success he has given his attention to the goldfish world, taking this distinction from Chinese and Japanese, who have been breeders of goldfish for thousands of years. More than two hundred thousand are shipped from this fishery every year.

Specimens are sent into almost every country on earth, and into every port and territory. The royal aquaria of European countries are supplied by Spring Lake. The United States of goldfish at the Paris Exposition obtained from this farm.

Several times a year the fish in the ponds are sorted and counted, and the finest and best developed species placed together for immediate sale, and the others are placed under suitable conditions for further development.

Mr. Schop said: "Fish in ponds should be regularly fed, but never overfed. They do not eat well. Fresh water should be the atmosphere, and a moderate temperature maintained. The fish should be dark at night."

There are three well-defined goldfish, the Japanese "Telescope," the comoror "Fantail," and the comoror "Telescope." The tails of the first two species are alike, being triangular in shape.

The "Telescope" has a head thin one of a pug dog. It is ugly, wavy and bulging eyes. There is a variety as the "Peach," snow white and fat.

A cross between this and any of the others is called the "Variegated." It is of silver and gold, and is one of the most beautiful kinds ever known.

The "Telescope" and "Fantail" are the result of two centuries of cultivation by the Japanese.

The price of the fish ranges from 50 cents to a dollar. Some of the rarer kinds with a multiplicity of tails are fancy prices.

## ST. LOUIS DRY GOODS MERCHANTS CUT UP \$100,000 WORTH OF SAMPLES EVERY YEAR

## Small Army of Employees Prepare the Little Pieces and 250 Drummers Place Them Before the Buyers.

ULLY \$100,000 worth of dry goods are cut up into samples every year to meet the requirements of the wholesale and retail trade.

Two hundred and fifty traveling men and an army of clerks and stenographers are employed in getting these samples under the eye of possible buyers.

About 1 per cent of samples sent out to mail order patrons are returned and used over again. Thirty-three and a third per cent of samples used in the dry goods jobbing trade in the St. Louis territory are sold as styles and designs change, but other samples are required to take their place.

Some of the manufacturers furnish samples of prints and of silks and of suitings. But the wholesalers must themselves supply fully \$300 worth of dry goods samples to each of the 250 salesmen sent out by the five leading dry goods jobbers. And so they must have a constant investment of \$75,000 tied up in samples.

While 1 per cent of the samples set out by the retailers through their mail-order department come back again, the necessities of the retail trade call for a total investment annually in samples of \$25,000.

IT IS the rule of the big dry goods house of St. Louis to give no samples over the counter. The rule is violated in instances by the accommodating discriminating merchant. Every violation runs into money.

You pick a sample out of a piece of cloth, the purchases will insist on having pieces measured from the short or wide side. Were there a liberal giving sample to city trade, a strip could be cut across the breadth of cloth sampled and clippings could be made from these full width strips as samples were demanded. But the city trade, except in rare instances, is able to go to the store and there make its selections from the goods in the piece. So there is no need for holding samples for it. Country trade cannot select from the sample, so it is compelled to select from the sample. Staples are cut by the yard for this trade and separated into strips 3 inches wide, which are tagged and stamped with price and lot number and then clipped into pieces 2 inches wide.

These pieces are classified in cabinets and are ready at hand for immediate samples. Probably 5 per cent come back.



## TYPICAL MAIL-ORDER CORRESPONDENCE ROOM

Occasionally a lady of great frankness writes in that she wants samples large enough to make pieces for a log cabin quilt. The constant sampler who never orders gets only the cheaper samples or is asked to send cost of samples to be deducted from the cost of the first order.

One or two of the largest mail order houses say they are the best in conducting their mail order departments so great because the mere sampler collector, the crazy-quilt builder and the woman who writes in to get samples that she may be in touch with those with St. Louis would do as New York has almost done and abolish the mail order business. Instead of abolishing it St. Louis is growing as a mail order city. It is now second. Chicago holds the lead. New York, once first, is now third.

There is one great wholesale house in St. Louis with a branch in Chicago that has no traveling men on the road, but gets

all its business through its catalogues mailed to all the retail houses in the United States. All the mail order retail houses get out catalogues, too.

## MADE-UP GOODS ARE PICTURED THEREIN.

The price for which goods are sold to the out-of-town or mail order trade is the same as that charged to the city trade.

One house, however, says by accurate account, its expense for samples including postage, is equal to 10 per cent of the amount it receives from the sales that these samples bring. Another house, figuring on the profitable business built up through the sample-giving and mail order trade from catalogues, states that whenever the mail order customer comes to town he comes to the store he has been trading with by mail, and having confidence, buys

by the mail order dealing, lays in large purchases at the net prices received from six persons cutting up andilling orders for sample. These are in addition to the trade, so losses in mail order for sample clerks who fill sample orders at the counters in certain of the departments. In all 12 persons work on samples alone for this firm and get salary amounting to more than \$6000 a year. It has over 200 employees in its enormous mail order department.

Requests for samples come in at the rate of \$50 to \$60 a day to the principal mail order houses down to \$5 to \$6 to the less important ones. One large mail order house says the samples it sends out cost it from \$3000 to \$10,000 a year. The postage on these samples amounts to from \$3000 to \$3000 a year, or from \$2 to \$10 a day.

Request is made for the return of all samples. Probably 5 per cent come back.

in Texas, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Indiana, Territory, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Colorado, Missouri, Alabama, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana. Orders exceeding \$50 are delivered free in Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming, Florida, South Carolina, Montana, North Dakota, Utah, Virginia and West Virginia. Orders exceeding \$75 are delivered free in Washington, Oregon, Nevada and California.

The wonderful scope of the mail order business is a revelation to most persons who investigate it. Sales are being made on Long Island, New Jersey, Philadelphia, in all the states of the Union, in Canada, in Alaska and all the British North American provinces, in Hawaii, in the Philippines, in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, in Australia and in India. Branch postoffices and even branch express offices are maintained as adjuncts of mail order departments so great has the business grown. The largest mail order department in the world is the pioneer mail order department of St. Louis, it is said.

Orders for samples sometimes are so indefinite that it is impossible to fill them. Sometimes colors in which the goods asked for never come, are requested. Sometimes goods of foreign name are asked for in such phonetic spelling that it is impossible to make a good guess as to the kind of fabric demanded. "Send me samples of ribbons," one lady writes. That might mean a bushel basket full of ribbons, were samples sent of all the various shades and materials and widths and makes. Sometimes orders are so vague that it is not known whether silk, cotton or wool is desired. In all these cases the person making the request is asked to be more specific.

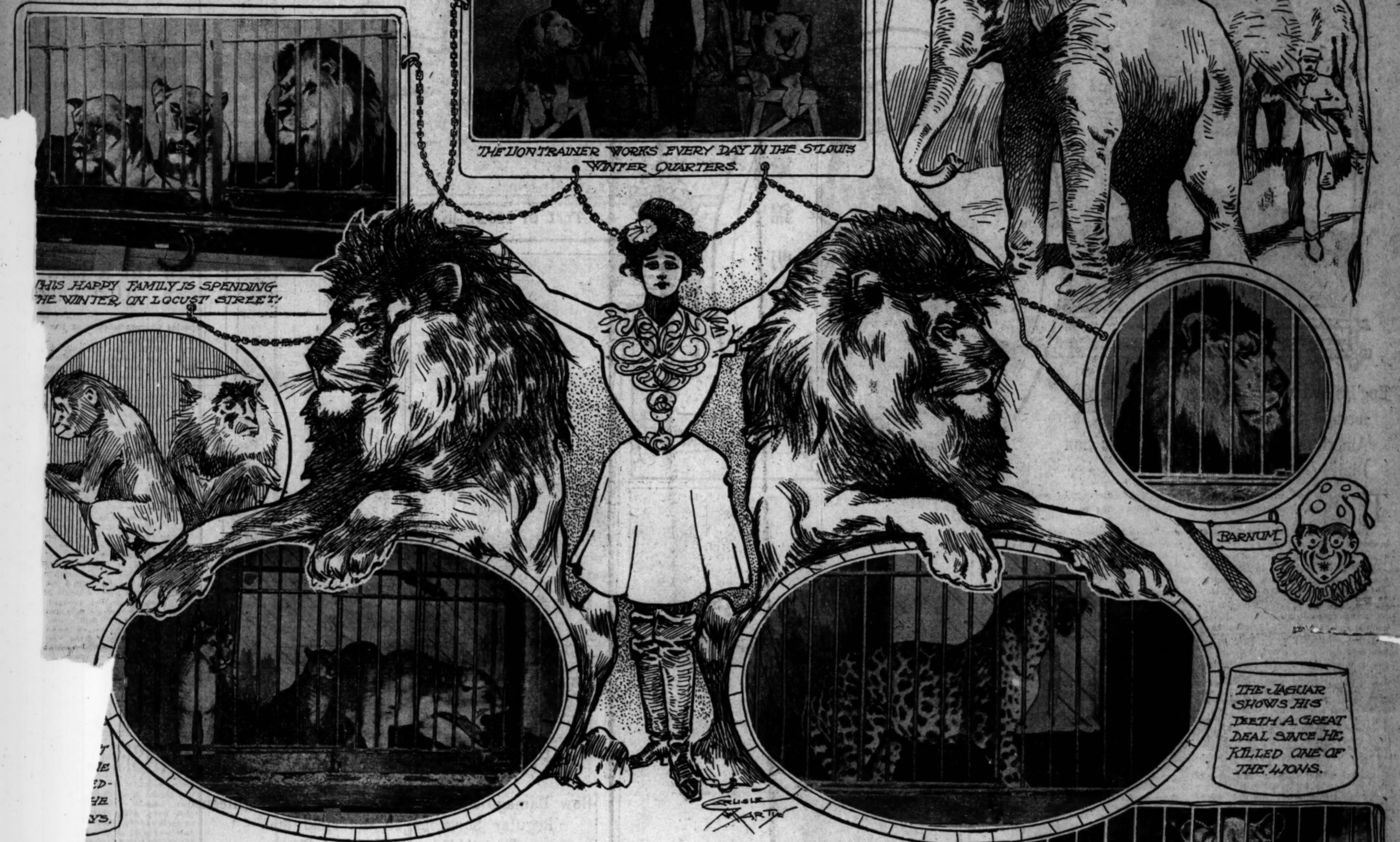
"Send me a sample of your hand," a woman writes. There are lace and laces. Some cannot be cut to shape a pattern without cutting up many. Some are cotton, some are lace, and some are silk. Which does the lady wish to see? She is asked to specify.

Sometimes the requests for samples cover two or three closely written pages, and the samples wanted are described in detail.

Some of the mail order stores have grocery departments. The other day samples of land and flour were requested. Samples of carpet are frequently desired. It takes a large chunk of carpet to show the full pattern; sometimes

# HERE IS A BIT OF JUNGLE LOCATED RIGHT IN THE HEART OF ST. LOUIS

Strange Sounds That Come From a Car Barn on Locust Street--How the Circus Animals Live During the Winter Months--Twenty-Seven Roaring Lions Consume a Wagonload of Meat Every Day.



FERRARI is wintering his animal show in one of the transit companies at Leonard avenue and Locust street.

He moved in there in November and will remain there until April. The neighborhood calls the car barn "Daniel's Den."

is full of lions. The low hatches which serve for windows are battened and the doors are closed and hung over with canvas; but the jungle is heard. Twenty-seven lions leading the chorus make short work of brick

people passing in the street stop now and then to hearken strange sounds from depths of the barn. A dog trots up to one of the windows, sniffs at the grating like with a yelp.

One day a wagon drives up to the barn with a load of meat. A few men are in and out. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the neighborhood fairly quakes because the mighty voice of the jungle. One of the men who pass in and out has ex-

plained that this is the time of day when the animals are fed.

That is all the heart of St. Louis knows about the bit of jungle in its midst. It is behind closed doors.

THE OLD STREET CAR BARN on the north-west corner of Locust street and south as the Sahara. It is just cold enough to lower the hot fever of the sand. Leonard avenue is one story high. It is a brick barn, and its unpicturesque life is relieved here and there by a The things with four feet run faster now, and the things with wings fly more.

This is what old Barnum is roaring about in St. Louis. He looks from his cage up at 320 Locust street and sniffs the life of the winter. He is cold when the watchman does not keep the big stove red hot. He barnum for his Great Sahara.

They could do but a very little, for the barn was dark within and the windows hung over with curtains. But now and then they could hear a great roaring, and the building would seem to shake. Sometimes a boy would tumble down on the sidewalk, seeming a mind to run.

"What are you boys doing up there?"

"Lions."

The little fellow with the green coat on seemed to be catching something. He had his car glued down to a hole in the window. What was he hearing? This:

"Hip here, Nero! Hip! Hip! Up he goes an' ovah!"

A whip cracked and a little dust floated into the street from the cracks in the window.

"What they doin', Jack?"

"Making a big yaller lion jump over a big brown lion standin' up on a tub."

Hearing which, every boy on the wall drew closer to his window.

This was the best part of the day. The trainer was at work. Things are noisier when the animals are fed, but they are all in their cages then, and it is hard to get a glimpse of them through the windows.

WHAT BARNUM IS ROARING ABOUT.

THIS is the season detectable down on the great Sahara desert. Now comes the white lions, back from the mouth of the Nile. Now go the last of the date caravans, lining away to the north.

that is warm and comfortable. Now they want our hunger to gnaw holes through us."

The jabbering jaguars kept up a merry knocking on the management. They were beautiful creatures, with glossy, mottled coats, but they indulged in some very unbeautiful conversation.

"Every time Ferari comes around he looks at us like he had decided to have us starved. I suppose he has it in for us because we killed that lion over at Dixon, Ill., last fall. I wonder did he think we were going to let the lion kill us? Any old day when a couple of healthy cats like us can't chew a dog up."

The two jaguars panted and fro, and fro, in their narrow cage. They were in a bad humor. There are no good-natured jaguars.

In the cages alongside them were young lions. One cage of them were 2 years old, and the other less than 2 years. They looked like great big calves, very wobbly in the legs. They have but one object in life, and that is to have as much patience as possible, between meals.

"Just to think," one of the jaguars ex-claimed, addressing the young lions, "Ferari is doing the same to us as he did to us."

Ferari has his pistol and whip in hand by the time the first lion is out. The lagards he punches up with a sharp iron.

While D'Ostra is doing this, one of his assistants is climbing into a cage in which there are three lions. He simply gets in and stands there, a sharp iron in each hand. The lions look at him and feel the point of the iron. Then they stay in their end of the cage. The man stands there an hour and a half. His work is to fasten the lions to having a meal in the cage with them. It is necessary to give them a year of this work before it is safe to turn them out into the open arena for the overgrown young lions.

"Everybody out!"

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# FROM THE OLD CHINESE JUNK TO THE MODERN OCEAN VESSEL



Eng Hak Fang, President of the China Commercial Steamship Company, Says the American Clock Is Replacing the Sun Dial in His Country.

THE Chinese junk, which for thousands of years has been the chief vessel for extending Chinese commerce, is to be supplanted by the modern ocean steamship.

The commerce of China by Chinese merchants, which has hitherto been confined to internal traffic and coastwise trade, is to be extended across the Pacific ocean in a line of steamships, owned and managed by a Chinese company.

This is the statement of Eng Hak Fang, president of the China Commercial Steamship company, who, in company with Leung Kam Ming, vice president and general manager, and Lyman L. Mowry, general attorney of the company, spent a couple of days at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis last week.

Being organized in the city of Hong Kong, a British city, the company is incorporated under English laws and the ships of the company will fly the British flag; but all the capital necessary to conduct the enterprise is furnished by Chinese capitalists and the company will be managed by Chinese officers. It will begin operations next March, when the first ship will sail from Hong Kong.

By ENG HAK FANG.

CHINA is becoming modern. It is getting ready to take its place among the commercial nations of the world. We have depended on foreigners long enough, and now we are going to do something for ourselves.

China is in better condition the past two years than ever before. The war with the *Boxers* was a good thing for China. It is now possible to travel anywhere in southern China without the least danger.

There is plenty of money in China. We have no trouble in getting all the money we want to carry on our steamship enterprise. We shall be able to put out as many ships as we can find business for.

Our preliminary arrangements are in the hands of Mr. J. S. Van Buren, formerly with the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. at Hong Kong. He knows what is needed, and we shall give him what he needs.

We left China Nov. 5. We have been to Chicago and New York to see Chinese merchants, and have made good arrangements. We also went to Washington to see officials.

I did not know when I left China that Minister Wu had been recalled.

From here we go to the City of Mexico. We shall stop in Kansas City, if we find that President Stillwell of the Orient road is there. Otherwise we will go directly to the City of Mexico.

We shall make the port of Mazatlan one of the ports at which we touch. We think it will be a good port, as Mexico has many things to ship to China, but principally dried fish and dried fruits.

The chief export from the United States is flour, which China needs much.

President Eng Hak Fang is a distant relative of former Chinese Minister Wu Ting Fang, and Attorney Mowry explained that this steamship line was the one to which Minister Wu recently referred at a commercial meeting. Mr. Wu is not, however, interested financially in the new line.

The fact that Mr. Wu is to be the Chinese minister of commerce, Mr. Mowry thinks, indicates what the trend of Chinese commercial ideas will be from now on.

"China has decided to wake up," he said, "and take her place among the commercial nations of the world, and this new steamship company is the first step."

Both President Eng and Manager Leung are from the province of Quong Tong—Canton we say in English—and their home is in Hong Kong. This is Mr. Leung's first visit to America, but Mr. Eng has crossed the Pacific 16 times, the first being eight years ago. Both gentlemen speak English almost without an accent, the English of Mr. Leung being especially pure.

## A NEW WARD M'ALLISTER FROM THE TENEMENTS?

NEW Ward McAllister for St. Louis' Four Hundred may be developed through the social settlement work of Miss Eleanor Niedringhaus of 1932 Lindell boulevard, begun at Niedringhaus Memorial Hall, Seventh street and Cass avenue.

Miss Niedringhaus proposes to instruct the girls and boys of the tenements in the social usages of the exclusive West End set to which she belongs. She will do this by means of luncheons and receptions that are to be graced by the presence of Miss Niedringhaus' society friends.

A wonderful work this wealthy and talented young woman has undertaken. And yet to her it seems the most natural thing in the world that she should engage in it. Perhaps she is but following the trend of her deeply religious home training, and the impetus given it at Ogontz, the school for girls in the former home of Jay Cook, near Philadelphia. This school tries to find for its graduates a purpose in living. It leans little toward sociology.

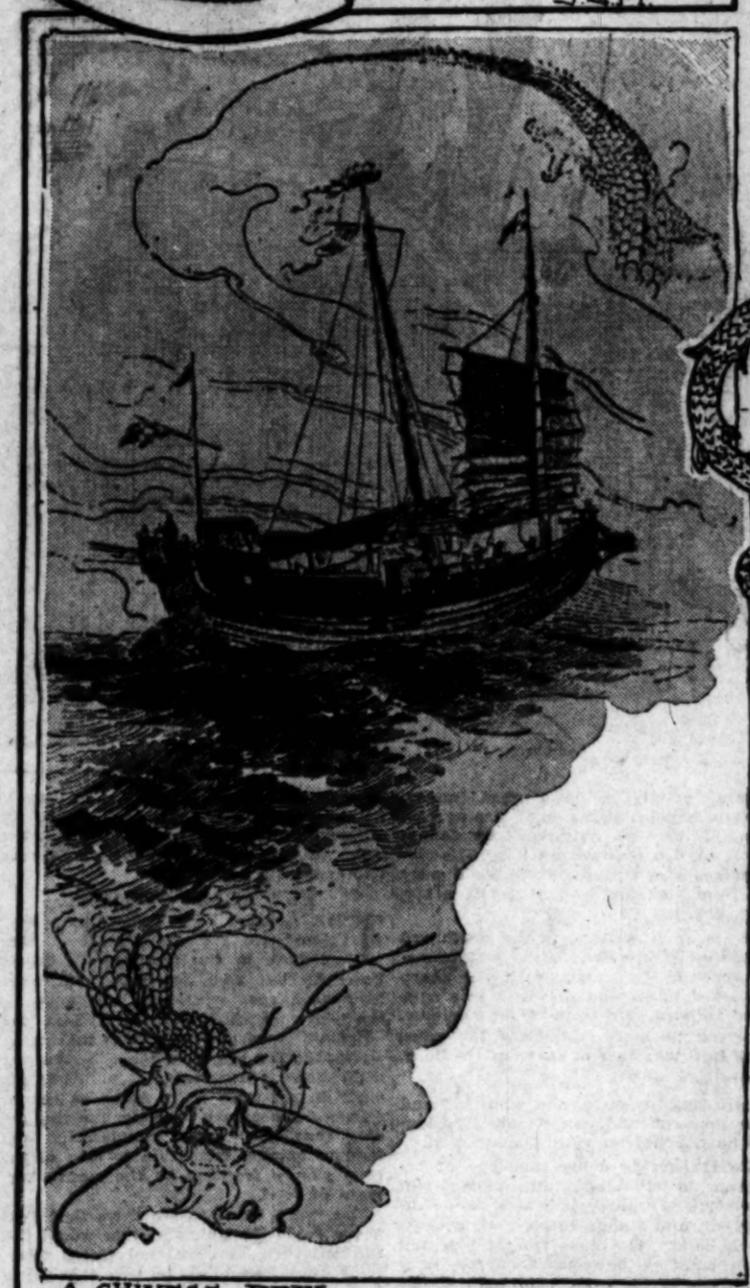
INVESTIGATION of social settlement work in London and in New York increased an interest already well developed. So when the Rev. Dr. Daniel Webster, pastor of the Lindell Avenue Methodist Church, whose pillars the Niedringhaus are, intimated that a free kindergarten would be of great service to the tenement in the neighborhood of the Niedringhaus' mind crystallized. She took to bear the financial burden, not a free kindergarten, but of a social work that should help to uplift all able to do it only through the kindness of

Oriental Visitors to St. Louis Tell of the Steamship Plans of Their Country.



LEUNG KAM MING.  
VICE PRESIDENT CHINA COMMERCIAL  
STEAMSHIP CO. LTD. HONG KONG

## TYPE OF MODERN OCEAN LINER TO BE ADOPTED BY THE CHINESE



A CHINESE JUNK  
DRAWN BY AN AMERICAN ARTIST.

one of the main features of our car—March: probably a little before. We shall start our first ship then, and one each month thereafter.

I shall be back in China by the first of



## HOSPITAL SERVICE OF THE ST. LOUIS TRANSIT CO.

How Damage Suits Are Often Averted—Eighteen Regular Surgeons on the Field Staff—First Aid to the Injured Plan.

### SURGICAL WORK FOR TRANSIT CO IS ENORMOUS

These figures gathered from the court and coroner's records for three years, give some idea of the work that has to be done by the surgical department of the St. Louis Transit Co.

Number of surgeons in department	18
Number of damage suits	929
Number of suits still pending	256
Number of deaths	204
Number of accidents (estimated)	1900
Amount of damages sued for	\$ 7,512,000
Damages allowed by courts	308,000

To FURNISH surgical assistance to those injured on its various lines of street railway, the St. Louis Transit Co. has a regular field hospital service. It is the largest emergency system and the most perfect of any conducted by a private enterprise in the world.

Under the workings of this service every person injured, even in the slightest degree, on the transit company's system—whether through his own carelessness or that of a transit company employee—is given immediate and proper attention without discrimination. The question of blame is never considered by the surgical department. All injured persons are treated alike.

The head of this department of transit company work is Dr. A. V. L. Brokaw, who organized and perfected the system, and so perfect is it that it now takes very little of his time. It practically runs itself.

The great object of this emergency surgical department is to furnish immediate and proper assistance to the injured. To this end it has surgeons all the time, the city, the district, and the transit company's lines that cannot be reached by the surgeon in that district.

On Broadway the other day, a street car struck a huckster's wagon, throwing the driver and the vegetables to the pavement. The driver's head was badly cut and the blood ran over his face in a stream. Bystanders helped the motorman pick him up and carry him to the sidewalk.

For several minutes they stood around aiding the injured man as best they could, when up dashed a horse and buggy and a well-known physician jumped out and proceeded to take charge of the case.

With a great street car accident the company's system is so good that the operator by the side of the road is immediately sent out. If the accident is in a district away from headquarters, the surgeon in that district is notified. Notification is also sent immediately to St. John's Hospital—the institution with which the transit company has an arrangement and an ambulance is at once dispatched to the scene of the accident.

As soon after the accident as possible the surgeon attending the case makes a minute and detailed report of the case to the head of the medical department, giving all the circumstances of the accident, a diagnosis of the injuries and a prognosis of the case, stating what is likely to be the result of the patient's injuries. If the prognosis does not indicate the victim is likely to die, an estimate is made of how long the injuries are likely to keep the injured person from business. Copies of this report are sent to the claim and operating departments.

But all this is done after the injured person has been care for. When a person is hurt neither the conductor nor the surgeon sent out, stop to inquire where the man was. The injured person may be a drunkard. The man who has fallen off the car and cracked his pate, or he may be the victim of fast running and the absence of a policeman. It is all the same to the surgical department. One case is on record where a man, after alighting from the car, slipped and fell on the sidewalk 20 feet away.

A company surgeon was summoned, and he treated the injured man.

## HOW THE KAISER LOST A DRINK

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

BY not having a gentleman friend at the Kaiser at the old ruin Konigsburg, when Wilhelm visited other day to inspect the work of restoration, there was a succession of between the silver flagon and the wine.

It was arranged to give him an after-dinner cup of first-rate *Eleazar*—a heavy of young ladies had been invited to hand the silver goblet, flask was to have been opened on the Kaiser's approach. At the critical moment, however, it was found that there was no cork-screw. Amid the groaning of the *Eleazar*, the master was sent to get one. It proved to be too short.

By this time the Kaiser had already been standing before the group of who were much disconcerted at another who had him a bottle of pocket-knife cork-screw managed to do his duty. Still, those present the master were bent on his majesty's draught of the *Eleazar*, the authorities having meanwhile to get a cork-screw. A lady was Kaiser a glass of water, however, she filled wrong wine! The mandarin had her for her in a second without standing.

As at present constituted, the department has, in addition to the surgeon, a staff of 37 surgeons, especially selected for their familiarity with emergency work. These are on the payroll of the transit company.

They are stationed at the headquarters of the surgical department of the road 326 North Taylor avenue, and some of the surgeons are on watch night and day, perhaps, it would be more correct to say, five can be reached immediately the headquarters, as all of them are more or less actively engaged in other practice.

As, for example, Dr. Brokaw himself, who not only attends to his private practice but is the head surgeon at St. John's Hospital and also at the Hospital teaches clinical surgery to Washington University medics. The rest of the 18 physicians are engaged at various places about the city as to make available.

In case of an accident, it is the duty of the conductor of the car, as soon as the accident occurs, to telephone the surgical department, notifying the surgeon in charge of the accident. His second duty is to notify the superintendent. But the surgical department gets the first notice.

If the accident is in a district reached most quickly from headquarters a surgeon is immediately sent out. If the accident is in a district away from headquarters, the surgeon in that district is notified. Notification is also sent immediately to St. John's Hospital—the institution with which the transit company has an arrangement and an ambulance is at once dispatched to the scene of the accident.

As soon after the accident as possible the surgeon attending the case makes a minute and detailed report of the case to the head of the medical department, giving all the circumstances of the accident, a diagnosis of the injuries and a prognosis of the case, stating what is likely to be the result of the patient's injuries. If the prognosis does not indicate the victim is likely to die, an estimate is made of how long the injuries are likely to keep the injured person from business. Copies of this report are sent to the claim and operating departments.

But all this is done after the injured person has been care for. When a person is hurt neither the conductor nor the surgeon sent out, stop to inquire where the man was. The injured person may be a drunkard. The man who has fallen off the car and cracked his pate, or he may be the victim of fast running and the absence of a policeman. It is all the same to the surgical department. One case is on record where a man, after alighting from the car, slipped and fell on the sidewalk 20 feet away.

A company surgeon was summoned, and he treated the injured man.

# The Falling Pompadour

## How to Dress your Hair in the Prevailing Fashion

By  
M. Mildius,  
Hairdresser  
to the  
Smart  
Set

One Application of the Crimper

The Very  
Latest Touch

There Is Just One, and  
Only One Way for  
Women to "Do" Their  
hair This Winter Acc-  
ording to Fashion's De-  
ree.

**HARRIET HUBBARD AYER.**  
According to the decree of Mme. Fashion there is just one and only one way for fair woman to "do" this winter.

One and only way is known as the pompadour, a coiffure which is be- alike to youthful and mature faces the superlative advantage of being site for all occasions.

"falling pompadour" is not a difficult name.

same time there is, as in every- one, only one correct method of ar- at a successful accomplishment of this style of hairdressing.

struct readers of the Sunday Post- Magazine in the construction of falling pompadour" I went to M. Mil- ius kindly deputized his most ex- distants to show Home Page readers set of photographs especially posed working set of illustrations, by the with the accompanying text, can arrange her own

amazing in the new-

back of the head and  
about effect in front  
of the latest style.

date for ordinary co-  
dress evening func-

of the coiffure when  
converted into ornate  
dition of a spray of  
pearls, a jeweled or fil-

auty of the new fashion  
with which it may be  
man who must "do" her  
are the separate stages

Very First Thing to Do.

at all, the front hair is undulated remain in the pins.

or loosely waved till the desirable fluffiness is attained. This undulating may be done with curling irons, but M. Mildius has invented a tortoise-shell hairpin which is better adapted to the purpose.

It shape is somewhat like the letter J. with an elastic string attached to it, a good deal after the fashion of the string in the little boy's popgun.

The front hair is next divided into three parts. Each part is wound around one of the J hairpins and secured in position by the string.

If there is the slightest tendency to natural waviness three-quarters of an hour (or even less) is long enough for hair to into

the uncomfortable sensation of trying to sleep while hard knobs are pressing into the temple is thus avoided, and the fluffiness is lighter and prettier than that produced by the irons.

It is well to remember that neither irons nor hairpins will effectively wave the hair

unless it is kept in cleanly condition and free from oiliness.

The expert hairdresser told me of a powder which up-to-date women are using as an aid to the fluffy loveliness of their tresses. It is manufactured in different shades for brown hair, black hair, red hair, golden hair, and gray hair.

Brushed well into and then well out of a woman's long locks, this powder cleanses and softens and lightens them while at the same time brightening their natural color.

After the hair is waved (by whatever pro-  
cess the really artistic work of dressing it begins.

All the front part is gathered up and held with one hand while the other hand presses a comb lightly through it till each sepa-  
rate strand is smoothly in its place.

There should be no unsightly bulging

of the underneath strands, no overlapping or uneven partings of the strands that lie on top. The knack of gathering up the hair should be practiced till the amateur hairdresser is perfect in it.

It is really more than half the secret of successful and becoming hairdressing.

Once the hair is smoothly gathered up to the correct height on the head the di-  
vision into three parts for the pompadour is easily accomplished. The addition of a little "pompadour roll" is necessary if the front hair is scanty or thin.

Each of the three parts is rolled sepa-  
rately over the fingers in pompadour style  
and then fastened accurately in place.

This secure fastening, concerning which the home hairdresser so rarely feels as-  
sured, is another knack of the skilled art-

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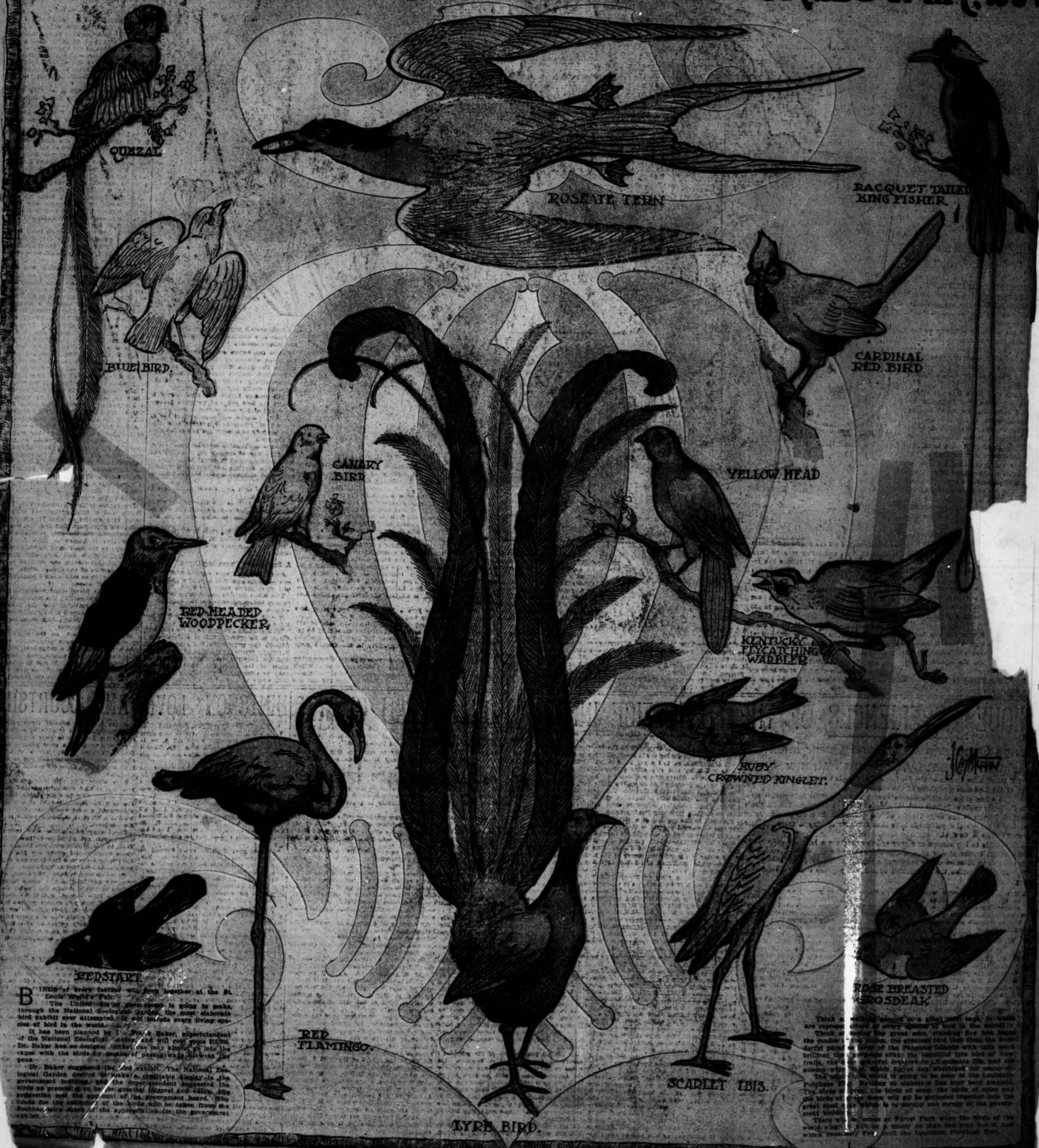
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# BIRDS FROM EVERY CLIME AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, 1904



**B**IRDS of every feather will flock together at the St. Louis World's Fair. The United States government is going to make

The United States Government is going to make, through the National Zoological园, the most elaborate bird exhibit ever attempted. It will include every living species of bird in the world.

It has been planned by Dr. Frank Baker, superintendent of the National Zoological Garden, and will cost some \$15,000. Dr. Baker has so designed that one may almost go into the cages with the birds by means of passageways between the pens.

Dr. Baker suggested the 3rd exhibit. The National Zoological Garden desired to make a creditable display in the government building, and the superintendent suggested the birds as promising to be the greatest interest and value. His suggestion met the approval of the government board. The funds for the collection of the birds will be taken from the Smithsonian's share of the appropriation for the government exhibit.

~~RED  
FLAMINGO~~

## TYRE BIRD.

ROSE BREASTED  
GROSBEAK

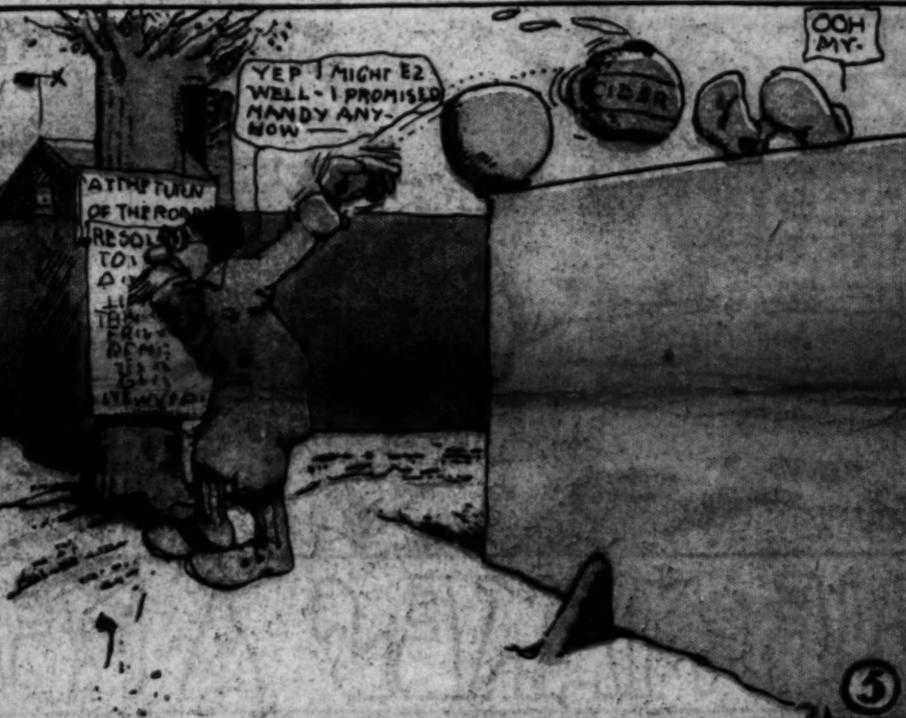
Think of the representation of every species of bird in the world. Among the great ones, standing five feet high, the condor of the Andes, the greatest bird that flies; the tropic or bird of the Phoenix Islands with tall,勇猛的, gorgous silks; the beautiful lyre bird of Australia, the most wonderful creature in all animal life; and the ibis, which Egypt has worshipped for centuries. The world is going to be seen at the Louisiana Purchase. Nothing so elaborate has ever been planned before. The birds of song, the birds of color and great form will all be gathered together into the great hall. The whole is to occupy one wing of the government buildings.

# FUNNY SIDE OF THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

SUPPLEMENT TO THE  
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

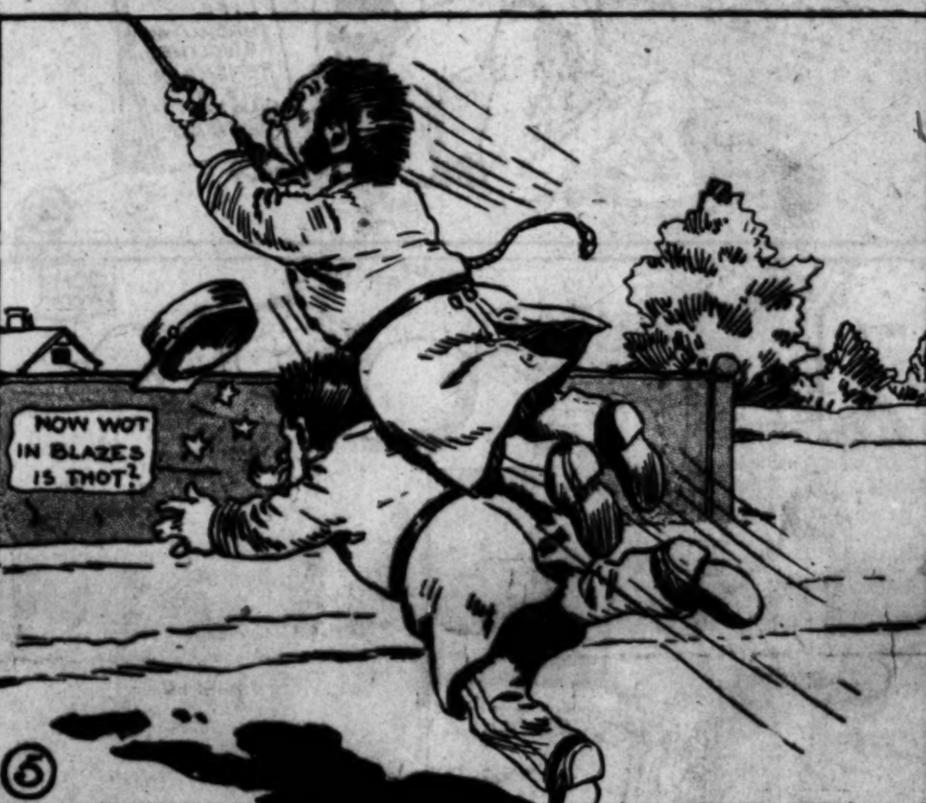
SUNDAY, JAN. 4, 1903

AT THE TURN OF THE ROAD--A NEW YEAR'S TALE



# VENGE THE COP, UP IN THE AIR

BUT IT'S DOLLARS TO DOUGHNUTS  
HE'LL COME DOWN NEXT WEEK

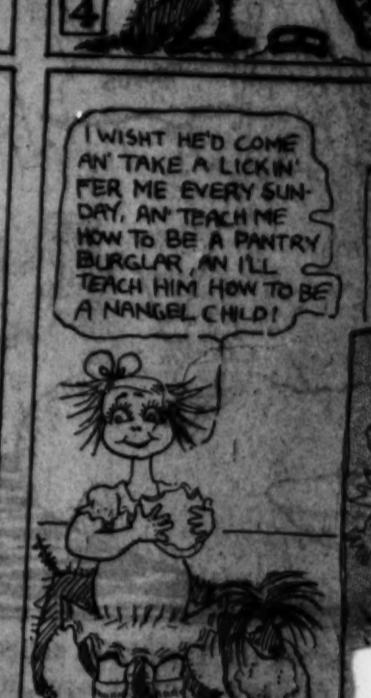


# MISCHIEVOUS WILLIE MAKES A REALISTIC SNOW-MAN



# The Ang

# Child Assists in a Burglary.



## A GENTLE REMINDER



## The Punishment of a Criminal.





be setting sun, where strangers  
told Twinklies, just a harum  
ry one, they scamper through the



And many a strange adventure to the Twinklies comes  
to pass.  
As on that day, one New Year's week,  
When a giant swan swam up the creek

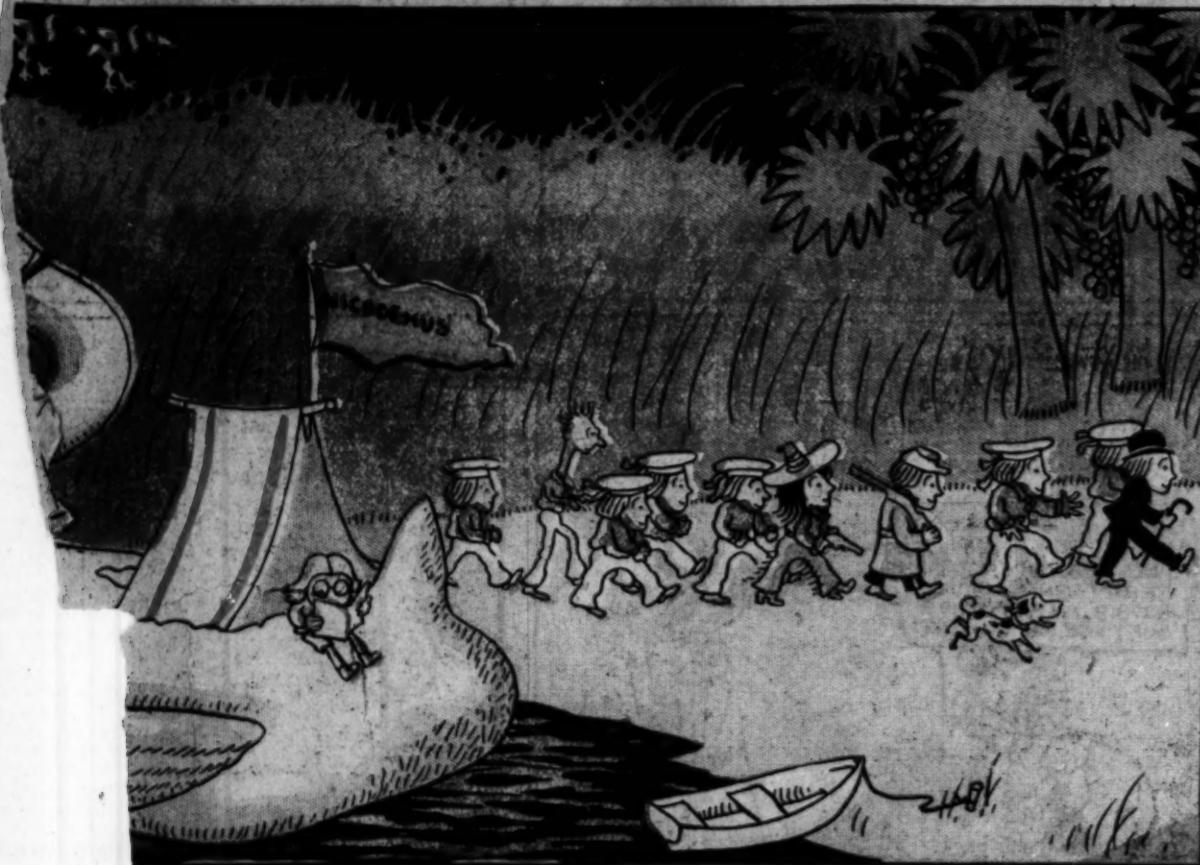


The Twinklies, peeping through the reeds, discerned  
the snow-white bird,  
And one of them—lassoed him quick, without another  
word.  
Then altogether on the rope they pulled with might  
and main.

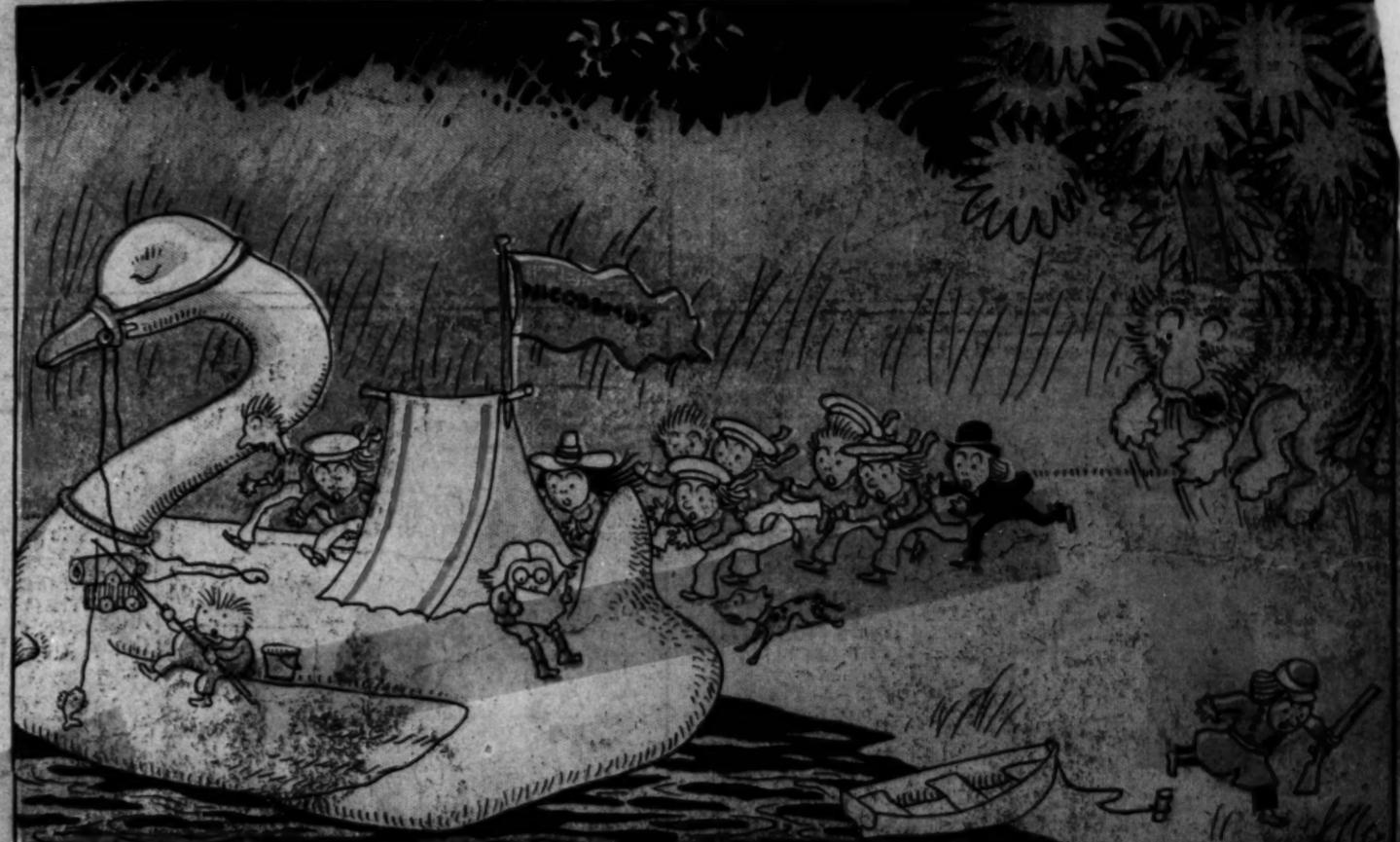
And though the great swan kicked and fought, his  
forts were in vain.  
"Oh, oh," they cried, "We've got a ship.  
Now, all aboard for a foreign trip!"

## THE TWINKLIES.

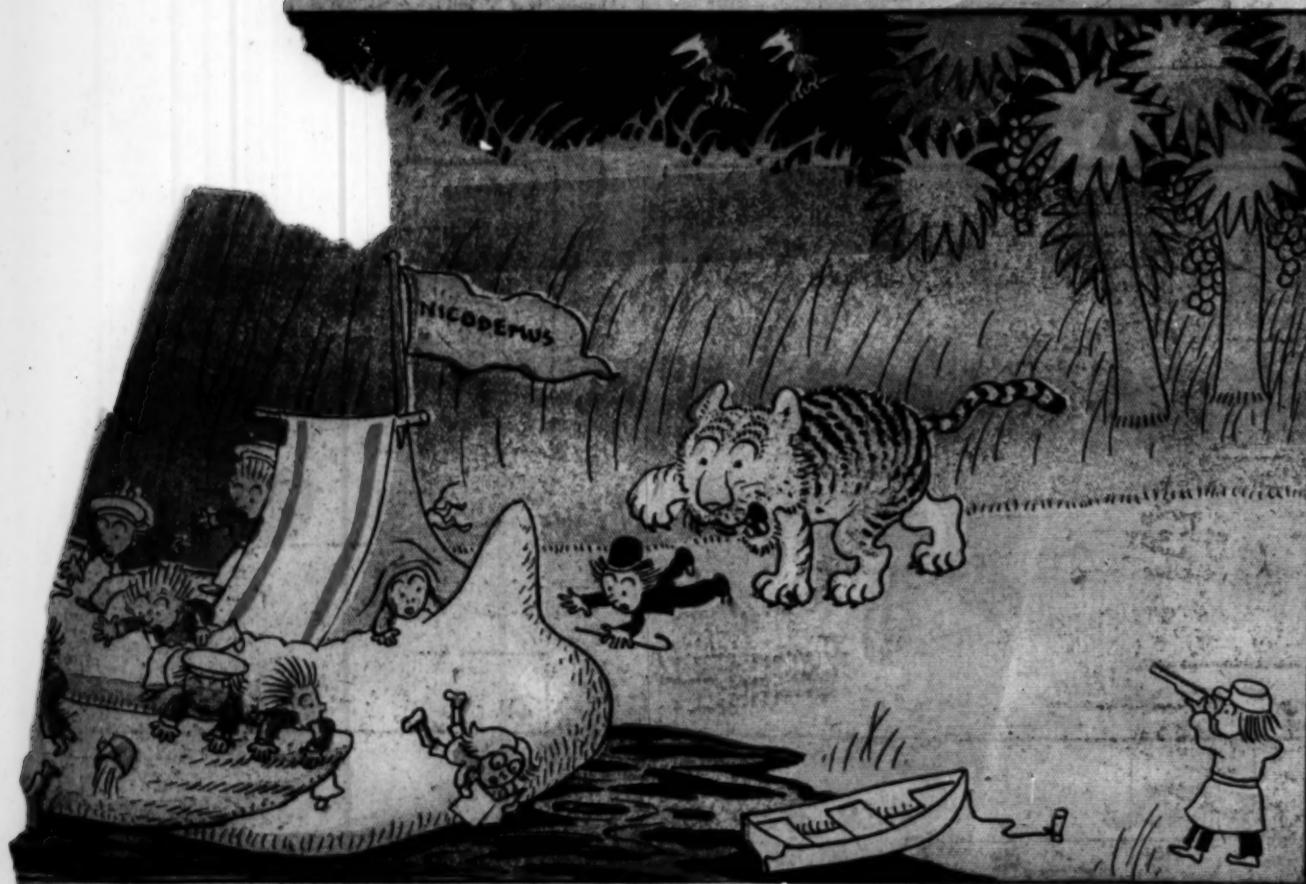
Pictures by Gustave Verbeck. Verses by Paul West.



creek the Twinklies sailed upon the giant swan  
reached a quiet spot, and landed just at dawn.



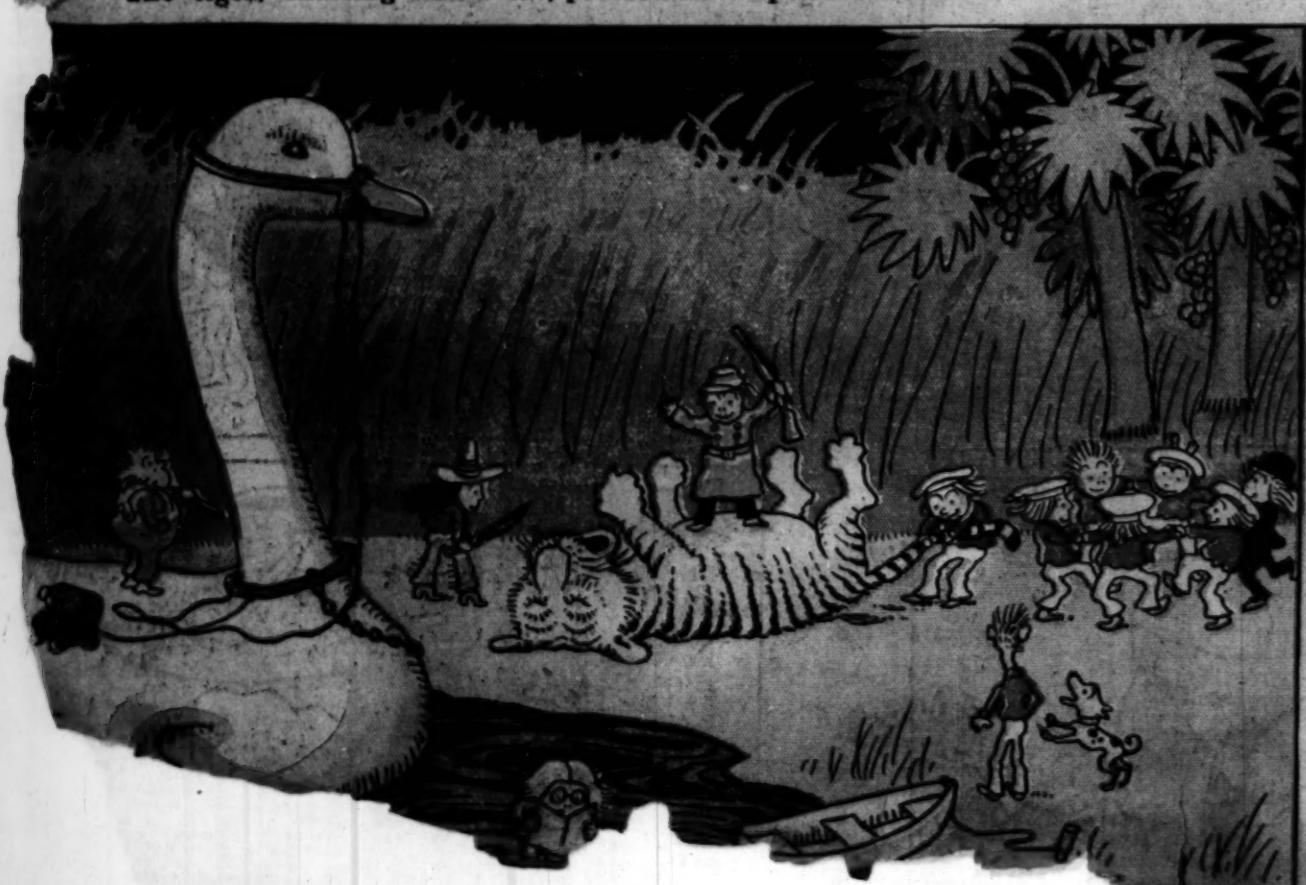
2—They sauntered out, when suddenly they heard a dreadful roar.  
It was a monster tiger and they scampered for the shore.



3—Aboard the Nicodemus (which they called the swan) they flew.  
The tiger, snarling like a cat, pressed close upon the crew.



4—"I'll save you!" Nicodemus cried and grabbed that monstrous cat  
Within his beak and held him tight and shook him like a rat.



5—The tiger's skin-hung up to dry, they started off once more  
To seek adventures elsewhere, on some other foreign shore.

(Continued on Week.)